FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 007 *12 January 1982*

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BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON PZPR ANNIVERSARY

AU051749 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 5 Jan 82

["Crucial Stage" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jan (BTA) -- Prompted by the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Workers' Party, today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries news analyst Atanas Ivanov's article in which it is emphasized that its founding is a crucial stage in the history of the Polish workers' movement.

The author recalls that the programme tasks of the Polish Workers' Party expressed the interests of the working class, of the entire people. The slogan for an active armed struggle against the Nazi invaders coincided with the striving of the Polish patriots of all generations.

Noting the intransient importance of the appeal of the Polish Workers' Party to establish, in the course of the armed struggle a combat brotherhood and union with the USSR and after the liberation to begin radical socio-political reforms in the working people's interest, the author writes: "In that situation tragic for Poland and her people, for the first time in the history of the Polish workers' movement, the Polish Workers' Party unbreakably combined in its programme the struggle for national and social liberation, worked out the only right conception of the people's liberation from Nazi occupation and Poland's rebirth on democratic public principles, in a close political, military and economic union with the USSR".

Following the struggle of the Polish Workers' Party for people's power, Mr Atanas Ivanov points out that this struggle has been helped, to a crucial degree, by the victorious offensive of the Soviet soldiers who fought shoulder to shoulder with the warriors of the Polish Army formed in the USSR, which namely paved the shortest and direct road to Poland's independence, and with their blood cemented the Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood in arms.

Further on, the article emphasizes the importance of the unification of the parties of the communists and socialists in 1948 in a Polish United Workers' Party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and with the establishing of its leading role in society, a new stage began in the history of the Polish workers' movement which is full, first of all, of undeniable successes and victories in the socialist construction on Polish land".

Emphasizing that together with the great successes serious mistakes were also made and consequently used by the anti-socialist forces for their counter-revolutionary purposes, in conclusion the author writes: "In those days hard for Poland, the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people are deeply convinced that the Polish communists, the Polish working class, will successfully solve the tasks they are facing to the good of the people, in the name of socialism, the friendship among the fraternal socialist countries and peace".

STATE COUNCIL HONORS USSR'S KUNAYEV ON BIRTHDAY

AU111857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Dinmukhamed Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his great merit for constructing the communist society in the USSR, developing relations between Kazakhstan and Bulgaria, strengthening USSR-Bulgarian friendship and on his 70th birthday.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPARTS

AU061945 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jan (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have wired most cordial congratulations on the occasion of Kampuchea's national day to Mr Heng Samrin, secretary general of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Mr Chan si, chairman of Kampuchea's Council of Ministers.

"The year-long manly struggle of the Kampuchean patriots for freedom and social justice was crowned with absolute victory on January fifth, 1979. The overthrowing of the bloodshed Pol Pot regime marked the beginning of a new era in Kampuchea's development, the era of her socialist renewal," the message reads in part.

It is emphasized that the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria's Government resolutely condemn the attempts of imperialism and hegemony at interfering in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly esteems the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and backs up the constructive proposals of the three Indochina countries for obtaining peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In conclusion the message read: "We are convinced that the fraternal Bulgarian-Kampuchean relations, built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and expand to the good of our two peoples, in the interests of socialism, peace and security in the world."

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV, TODOROV THANK LAO LEADERS

BK050447 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, recently sent a joint message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and premier, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The message reads:

We would like to express deep gratitude for the cordial greetings sent to us by you, comrades, on the occasion of the 1300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state and for your great and all-round activities in Laos marking the anniversary.

We thank you for your high regard of the path of struggle surmounted by the Bulgarian people in their 13-century history, the various successes in building advanced socialism and the assistance and support given by the Bulgarian People's Republic to our common struggle for peace and social progress.

We are convinced that the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and peoples will continue to develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On the same occasion, Comrade Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and vice chairman of the national committee for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, also sent a message of thanks to Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry and trade and chairman of the Lao national committee for the celebration of the 1300 annivarsary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 'BRIEF VISIT'

AU111925 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jan (BTA) -- The foreign minister of the Republic of Malta, Mr (Alex Sheberas Trigona), was on a brief visit here today. He was received by the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, and by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov. They conversed on the further development of Bulgaro-Maltese relations and views were exchanged on some topical international issues.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, NEEDS ADVANCES REPORTED

AU120913 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan (BTA) -- The energy consumption in Bulgaria is rising at increasing rates. In the 1960-1978 period the average annual rate of energy consumption growth in the country was 9.4 percent. In this index Bulgaria was first among the European socialist states.

The Bulgarian achievements in the power-generation industry rest upon the close ties of cooperation with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and most of all with the Soviet Union. These ties extend into geology and prospecting, research and design, technologies and equipment, energy carriers and the training of specialists.

In spite of the fast development of the energy industries in the country, these cannot meet the constantly growing need of energy and fuels. Consumption exceeds production as a result of which, imports, too, are on the increase. In the 1960-1978 period the share of imports in the overall consumption changed as follows: coal -- from nil to 96 percent, coking coal -- from nil to 99 percent. Through import (mainly from the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) Bulgaria meets her basic demands of coal, oil and natural gas.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU121114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The 17th plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council is taking place in Sofia. In addition to the members and candidate members of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, chairmen of creative unions and high-ranking trade union officials also attended the plenum. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, read a report on the subject entitled "The Worker's Collective -- A Vanguard Position of the Trade Unions in the Struggle To Fulfill the Decisions of the 12th BCP Congress." The congress' decisions, he said in the report, raised the oosition and role of the trade unions in the political system of socialism to new heights. Following this, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov spoke about the basic tasks of orienting and concentrating the trade union activity in the worker's collective. The worker's collective, he emphasized, (?has the right) to determine its basic tasks of supporting itself, of protecting itself, of increasing the socialist proeprty and of most effectively utilizing [word indistinct] for its own needs.

Heroes of socialist labor, front-rankers, eminent innovators and inventors, and trade union workers took the floor in the debates connected with the report and spoke about the process of transforming the trade union work in the worker's collectives, which has already begun. The plenum continues its work.

KAPEK, PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD112234 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Prague city committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by its head secretary Antonin Kapek, arrived here on Monday. The delegation will exchange with representatives of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia experience from party work and social-political activity, and evaluate possibilities of the further deepening of cooperation.

Dusan Gligorijevic, chairman of the Belgrade city committee, acquainted the guests with the social and political activity in the Yugoslav capital and the nearest tasks of the party before the 9th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZED

LD120956 Prague CTK in English 0848 GMT 12 Jan 82

[By Karel Cisar]

[Text] Brussels, 12 Jan (CTK) -- The communique issued here last night [11 Jan] after a meeting of NATO foreign ministers reiterates the allegations of the United States that the Soviet Union was more or less "responsible" for the development in Poland.

The main purpose of the campaign around the alleged Soviet share in the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland is to conceal the open interference by the United States and NATO countries in Poland's internal affairs. The socialist countries are not guilty of any interference, unless their further extensive economic aid to Poland is regarded as such.

Washington's efforts to convince the world of the Soviet Union's "responsibility" are motivated by Reagan's need for support for his confrontational policy and for pretexts for a new round in the military buildup. Slandering the Soviet Union has always been a reliable practice, and Reagan has only demonstrated again that anti-Sovietism is his main political line.

By insisting on a "common stand" on the Polish events, the U.S. Government is trying to unify the Western military bloc in which a number of countries is concerned over the U.S. military policy. Reagan wants the NATO countries to adopt his anti-Soviet stand, regardless of their own interests.

As long as counter-revolutionary forces were on the rise in Poland, the stand in Washington, Brussels and other Western capitals was that Poland should be allowed to solve its own problems. Now, when the Polish leadership addressed itself to them, NATO is disquieted because the solutions do not correspond to its ideas.

REAGAN-SCHMIDT MEETING 'INDICATES CONTROVERSIES'

LD081707 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Bratislava, 8 Jan (CTK) -- Although U.S. President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tried at the end of their meeting in Washington this week to demonstrate the accord of opinions, the interest of Western Europe indicates controversies and the disunity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), today's PRAVDA said. The violent campaign announced by the U.S. press before the meeting of the two officials was to influence the West German chancellor and win his support for sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, the daily noted.

At the same time the campaign was to convince him that the aim of the U.S. economic policy is also the economic stability of the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western states, the paper wrote.

On the contrary, the press did not mention that the present problems of West Germany follow from Ronald Reagan's economic policy, concretely from the high interest rate which has an unfavourable influence on the economies of West European countries, PRAVDA concluded.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST STAND ON POLAND CRITICIZED

AU111309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 82 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the column "Notes": "Why They Are Applauded"]

[Text] Praise was recently heaped on the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and not only in bourgois Italy, but also in the other countries of capitalism. Numerous bourgeois politicians, a mixture of bosses of social democratic, opportunist and reformist movements who are performing official functions on the political stage in the West, including the newspapers of an extremely reactionary hue, are not sparing in their appreciation.

How has the PCI leadership merited such unexpected favor?

It has adopted a document (true, it was not a unanimous decision), in which it took a stand against the Polish people's efforts to renew peace and order in the country and condemned the measures taken by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic for the defense of socialism in Poland. This stand also ties in with the article published by L'UNITA, which repeated the PCI leadership's opinions on the situation in Poland and simultaneously attacked our own party, our Socialist Czechoslovakia, for defending principled class positions.

How are the PCI leadership's stands to be appraised? The impression is that it failed to carefully follow the development of events in Poland, that it completely ignored the activity of counterrevolutionary forces, and that it is incapable of an objective analysis of problems and thus of drawing really truthful communist conclusions. The PCI leadership is guilty of an obvious error and is now adopting stands which completely contradict reality because, when the roof over the heads of Polish managers was virtually on fire, the leadership of the Italian communists failed to give comradely support, but instead called out: No, do not estinguish the fire, do nothing to save things and people, do not prevent the arsonists from doing their work, let the building of socialist construction in Poland "democratically" burn down to the very foundations!

The aberration to which the will-o'-the-wisp of so-called Eurocommunism can lead is being confirmed again. In appraising Polish events, the PCI leadership has slithered down the slide of "Eurocommunism" to the other side, into the camp of the enemies of our common cause -- of those who want to make use of the Polish events at any price against the Soviet Union, against the countries of real socialism, against the international communist movement and against Marxism-Leninism in general.

It is no coincidence that the step taken by the PCI leadership toward the enemies of socialism is appraised by the Western press in broader contexts, and also the subject of quite a bit of speculation. Those who had always wished the PCI to lose some of its significance in the political life of its country are suddenly coming out with "prognoses" on the imminent conflicts in the party itself, on conflicts evoked by the PCI leadership's latest decision.

The very thing that the enemies are rejoicing about, over which they are expressing unconcealed gratification, is evoking justified concern and alarm in the PCI itself. Even Georgio Napolitano, member of the party's leadership, had to acknowledge that "many party members, regardless of their age, are openly expressing surprise at and disagreement with" the PCI leadership's stand on developments in Poland. They are not the only ones who feel grieved and pained by the PCI leadership's unnecessary attacks on the fraternal communist parties, attacks which are unfounded and for which no reason had been given.

Cossutta Criticism Cited

AU111330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 82 p 7

["(ZR)"-signed Rome dispatch: "It Is a Liquidation Resolution; Members of the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the Party's Document on Poland"]

[Text] Rome, 7 Jan -- In an article published by L'UNITA, Armando Cossutta, member of the PCI leadership, wrote that the resolution on Poland drawn up by the PCI Secretariat on the party leadership's instructions represents not only a change and a turnabout, but also a violation of the PCI's history and traditions. According to A. Cossutta, the resolution is the "liquidator" of all socialist societies built up so far. A. Cossutta states that the passage of a document that calls for "equal contacts" to be maintained with all parties, including the social democratic ones, signifies a call for dissociation from the CPSU, and even the readiness to bring about a real rupture. Cossutta is therefore calling for a constructive and responsible debate, which would lead to the most consistent [nejjednotnejsi] conclusions possible inside the PCI.

TRANSPORTATION FUEL CONSERVATION PROGRAM REPORTED

AU111414 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Alfonz Bednaric article: "An Extraordinarily Important Task of the Economy: To Reduce the Consumption of Fuels"]

[Summary] The recent session of the CSSR Federal Assembly, which discussed the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the state budget for 1982, emphasized the need to reduce the consumption of fuels, especially diesel oil. "According to the CSSR Ministry of Transportation, in 1982 the consumption of diesel oil should be reduced by approximately 240,000 tons, which is a reduction of 12-14.5 percent compared with the 1980 consumption."

At the beginning of the year new timetables of the Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation (CSAD) and the Czechoslovak state railroads went into force, which are designed to gradually eliminate parallel bus and railroad transportation. "CSAD will also reduce by 20 percent the so-called contractual transportation, which is carried out to order for enterprises, as well as its bus tours. Similar services by nontransportation enterprises -- tours by the enterprises', institutions' and social organizations' own buses -- will be reduced 30 percent. Also, since the beginning of the year city public transportation buses may not be used for such purposes.

"There are now approsimately 28,800 buses in the CSSR, of which 9,300 or almost one-third are owned by nontransportation organizations not by CSAD or city public transportation enterprises). According to instructions issued by the appropriate bodies, fuels should not be saved by limiting truly recreational tours and tours for children, especially those from industrial population centers, but by abolishing tours whose purpose is shopping."

The aim in city public transportation is to save 4.5 percent of fuels. This is to be achieved especially by reinforcing passenger transportation by streetcars (the cities will receive 600 new streetcars) and by expanding trolley transportation (their number will increase by 650).

Substantial fuel savings should also be achieved in freight transportation. Some 60,000-70,000 tons of diesel oil should be saved by increasing the share of electric traction from 63 to 73 percent. Of greatest importance for reducing fuel consumption will be the measures in automobile freight transportation: Some 4,000 trucks will undergo thorough examination, consumption norms for individual types of trucks will be stipulated, the failure to utilize the trucks' loading capacity in both direction will be more severely penalized, and so forth.

"Whereas the plan for 1982 provides for a slight increase (compared with 1980) in the transportation performance of railroads, for a 11.7 percent increase in river transportation, and for a 3.5 percent in the CSAD's transportation, enterprise transportation is to be reduced by 8.8 percent. A 12.5 percent reduction of gasoline consumption in socialist organizations is also envisaged."

In 1981 the consumption limits set for diesel and heating oil consumption were exceeded by 300,000 tons in the CSSR. "This happened at the cost of fuel reserves. In view of the reduced imports of crude oil this year, it has been inevitable to introduce stricter measures aimed at ensuring adherence to the set fuel consumption limits." Those who exceed the consumption limit for diesel or heating oil in the first half of the year, will have to pay 300 percent of the retail price plus a fine of Kcs6 for every liter spent in excess of the limit. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is working on a decree that will make even individuals materially interested in achieving fuel and energy savings.

BRIEFS

NEW PRACE CHIEF EDITOR -- Comrade Cyril Smolik, formerly foreign correspondent of Czechslovak television, was introduced to his function as chief editor of the daily PRACE on 30 December. He replaces Miroslava Dankova. [Prague PRACE in Czech 31 Dec 81 p 1 AU]

TRAIN CANCELED -- The CSSR Ministry of Transportation announces that, according to an agreement between the PKP, MAV and CSD railroads, the express train No 236-237 Bathony on the Warsaw-Komarno-Budapest track will cease to operate as of now, until further notice. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Jan 82 p 7 AU]

RAILROAD BYPASS -- From the end of May railroad transportation on the Usti nad Labem-Teplice track will be using a new bypass that is now being built at the foot of the Krusne Hory mountain range. This became necessary due to the development of the Chabarovice quarry with its 110-million-ton coal deposit. Another bypass on the Usti nad Labem-Chomutov railroad track is being built between Trebusice and Chomutov. It is unique in that it will run over the Ervenice corridor, on a rampart that is up to 150 meters high and 4 kilometers wide, and is erected between the Jan Sverma and Czechoslovak Army surface mines. The rampart will also carry the rerouted Bilina stream, whose waters will run through four pipes with a 1,200-millimeter profile. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Jan 82 p 7 AU]

SAVING DIESEL FUEL -- Effective 1 January 1982, some of the bus timetables in the Czech lands have been changed with the objective of saving 15,000 tons of diesel fuel and driving 55 million kms less. In the Czech lands there are 181 long-distance bus lines, of which 13 have been cancelled completely as of 1 January, and the timetables of another 93 bus lines have been amended. Among the long-distance bus lines affected most is the Prague to Bratislava and the Prague to Brno services, while the Brno to Bratislava bus service remains practically unchanged. Also, some shorter distance bus services have been reduced, while the transportation of people to work and of pupils and students to school remains unaffected. The restriction of reduced fares, "which has excited the travelling public," overwhelmingly applies to long-distance bus lines with parallel railroad transportation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION, ADDRESSES

Reception for Diplomatic Corps

LD111632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and accepted their new year congratulations.

The heads of the missions conveyed to Erich Honecker the most cordial wishes and greetings for the new year. The doyen of the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasivov, praised the GDR as a state whose standing and influence in the world arena was continually growing.

The following attended the reception for the diplomatic corps in the Council of State building: Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the Council of State, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State, member of the SED Politburo and president of the People's Chamber; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting, Ernst Goldenbaum and Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairmen of the Council of State; Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Guenter Mittag and Harry Tisch, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Egon Krenz and Margarete Mueller, candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and others.

During the reception the GDR representatives held friendly conversations with the heads of missions.

Abrasimov Speaks

LD111630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Address by Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, at a New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, dear colleagues.

I am only too pleased to fulfill the pleasant and honorable duty of conveying cordial congratulations and good wishes for the new year to you and through you to the people of the GDR, the State Council, the Government and People's Chamber of the GDR on behalf of the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, and on my own behalf.

The year 1981 was an important milestone in the history of the GDR. In that year, impressive prospects for the further development of the GDR were mapped out and new and great targets were set in domestic and foreign policy for the next 5-year period. The past year has been characterised by the successful implementation of the economic and social plans of the republic, the logical process of the steady growth of the authority and influence of the GDR on the world arena continued. Today, it has diplomatic relations with the overwhelming majority of states on our planet. It is an active member of the United Nations and its agencies and is making a substantial contribution to securing peace and social progress. Your state visits to Japan and Mexico, your meeting with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which also contributed to the practical implementation of the policy of peace of the state where we reside, have all been convincing manifestations of GDR's high international prestige.

Comrade Chairman, esteemed colleagues, last year was no easy year. No clear answer has been given to the main question as to the direction in which development of world events would proceed. The situation was complicated; indeed one can say that it was tense. Of course, there is no reason to say that the world is now on the threshold of war but one must not underrate the potentially growing dangers for the future of mankind, inherent in the cooling on the international climate and the continued arms race. The number of hotbeds of tension, shaking various parts of the world, has not grown smaller. The economic and social problems confronting many countries have become more acute.

We are entering 1982 with a complicated political package. Today, it is more true than ever that the maintenance of peace is the fundamental condition for the solution of all problems facing mankind without exception.

It is not only necessary, but also possible to ensure a peaceful future, provided there is joint action toward detente and the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world. In this effort there must be no disinterested observers, all states, regardless of their social system or their membership in this or that military alliance, must work together to consolidate peace and restore an atmosphere of detente and confidence. The important thing is to make this object the guideline for the practical policy of all states.

The world public, and above all the people of Europe, welcomed the start of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The important thing now is to conduct these negotiations in earnest with genuine interest, and to achieve positive results. Only then will the Geneva negotiaitons become the dove heralding the beginning of an awaited political spring. The conflict situations in various parts of the world require constant efforts so as to prevent the emergence of new hotbeds of tension. The cause of peace can only triumph if the conflict situations in these parts of the world can be normalized. The world community of states is capable of solving these tasks.

What matters now is to reshape international economic relations on a truly just and democratic basis as this would, to a large degree, contribute to the solution of the tasks facing mankind.

In the new year -- 1982 -- we shall have to come to terms with many problems of world politics still awaiting solution. Today, there is no other realistic or sensible road toward solving problems of disputes -- no matter how acute and complicated they may be -- than be a sober and sincere dialogue round a conference table. Here a great deal will depend on U.S. diplomats. As we know, diplomacy, in the narrow sense of the word, is the art of conducting negotiations with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable compromises. Diplomatic practice shows that given good will and genuine interest, it is possible to solve the most difficult and intricate problems. I would like to assure you, esteemed State Council chairman, that the diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR will do everything in their power toward consolidating and developing telations with the GDR in the interest of peace, security and cooperation.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you sincerely for the cordial reception, and once again to wish the people of the GDR, you personally and your colleagues, success and prosperity.

Honecker Address

LD111628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 11 Jan 82

["New Year's Address by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Diplomatic Corps" -- ADN headline; date and place not given]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Comrade Doyan [reference to most senior member of diplomatic corps, in this case USSR envoy to GDR, Petr Abrasimov], ladies and gentlemen ambassadors, and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends.

May I thank you, Comrade Doyan, and all the members of the diplomatic corps, most cordially for your good wishes on the new year.

We have started a new year, which is most significant for securing peace. Even when looking at things optimistically the present world situation provides no small cause for concern it is, nevertheless proper to look into the future hopefully.

We have noted with satisfaction the beginning of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is hoped that, in the interest of the peoples, they will be successful and will lead to the earliest possible tangible results.

Speaking in the name of the ambassadors and charge d'affaires assembled here, you were right, Comrade Doyen, to point out that in 1982 we shall have to deal with many problems of world politics that are still awaiting a solution. I feel it is necessary to point out that in this the governments will be able to call upon the full support of their peoples. This is demonstrated by the worldwide peace movement which goes beyond all borders and which is ready to defend peace as the most highly cherished possession of mankind. By virtue of the responsibility they hold for the destiny of mankind no government can fail in its activities to take note of this desire for peace.

As I noted with pleasure in your address, Comrade Doyen, there is nothing more important in the current situation than to secure peace. I would like to endorse this fully and wholly in the name of the GDR citizens. Good sense and good will must win the upper hand so that mankind should be spared the catastrophe of a nuclear war. The reply to the questions of war and peace is far too significant to be left to those who are striving for military superiority and who devalue world disarmament into an empty phrase.

In our opinion the most urgent task is to halt the arms race and take concrete steps towards limiting arms and towards disarmament, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons. As you know the GDR together with its allies, is prepared to agree to the limitation curtailment and banning of all types of weapons in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The fulfillment of this task is, in my opinion, the dictate of the hour. On this question there was wide agreement in the many talks which I had last year with statesmen from Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas.

In this the Europeans hold a major responsiblity. The stockpiling of nuclear weapons on our continent from which two devastating wars have already emanated, conjures up serious threats to world peace and to the future of mankind. An agreement based on serious negotiations which would safeguard a balance on a low level would reduce military confrontation and serve the security interests of all states and peoples.

Our responsibility for peace makes it imperative to draw your attention to the fact that the USSR has repeatedly submitted practicable proposals, which are entirely supported by our people. Their implementation would pave the way for a future of hope for all peoples. This also applies to the continuation of the SALT process, whereby the preservation of all that has been achieved in this sphere so far would be of exceptional importance.

As I have said, we live in a complicated world. But in our view there is no international problem that cannot be solved by peaceful means while taking into account the interests of all states. Businesslike and constructive negotiations -- and this has been borne out by my recent meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt -- can mitigate tension, create confidence and enable mutual understanding and cooperation. The GDR is working with all its energy towards these objectives. It does this aware of its responsibility in the heart of Europe, in keeping with the principle underlying its policy namely to do everything so that war should never again emanate from German soil and so that no new war should turn German soil into a nuclear desert.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the domestic political sphere the GDR has set itself great targets for 1982. Our people are working with circumspection and energy to continue the successful implementation of the economic and social political course decided by the 10th SED Party Congress. The results so far are gladly positive. As you know no small effort was needed for this in view of the complicated international situation. The diligent work, performance, and motives underlying the action of the GDR citizens reveal their readiness to do everything possible to strengthen peace and socialism in the interest of the prosperity of the people.

The unbreakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and with all the countries of the socialist community is a solid foundation for the good progress of our country. We shall continue to make our contribution to consolidating our fraternal alliance and are prepared at the same time to continue with success our cooperation with the other countries in Europe, Africa Asia and in the Americas. We shall particularly help those countries which are working towards a new international economic order based on strict equality. As you have rightly understood in the figure, too, we will be prepared to develop and intensify our relations with states with other social systems in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistance.

I would like to reaffirm that the GDR is a reliable partner of anyone who is working for peace, disarmament and detente, for mutually advantageous cooperation and for freedom of the peoples against neo-colonialism, racism and oppression and hatred among the peoples.

Comrade Doyen, ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors and charges d'affaires.

I would like to thank you for your active contribution to developing relations between the GDR and the states you represent here. As representatives of your states you have the possibility of working for the improvement of the international climate by promoting fruitful relations between our countries so that they should be determined by cooperation and not confrontation. In this you can at all times be certain of the support of the German Democratic Republic.

I call upon you to convey to your heads of state, governments and people best wishes and greetings in the new year. May I wish you, ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors and charge d'affaires, comrades and friends and your families a successful 1982 in good health.

Boelling Meets With Honecker

LD111514 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] East Berlin 11 Jan (DPA) -- At the traditional new year reception for the diplomatic corps in East Berlin, GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker today stressed the importance of negotiations to the solution of internatonal problems.

During the reception the head of the Federal Republic's permament mission in East Berlin, Klaus Boelling, had a detailed talk -- unusual on these occasions -- with Honecker about the meeting with Chancellor Schmidt at Werbellinsee. Boelling said that now the people in both German states must experience the prospects indicated by the intensive talks at Werbellinsee and that it must be felt that "something will result from this." Honecker repeated earlier remarks that relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR are better than they seem. He said that the preservation of peace also creates the basis for the improvement in relations.

SED Politburo member Kurt Hager said that at present much depends on the Federal Republic's attitude at today's NATO Council meeting and in general toward the development of the atmosphere in the West, that is whether it is "peace deadening" or "peace promoting."

NATO FAILS TO ADOPT SANCTIONS DECISION

LD112048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2019 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 11 Jan (ADN) -- A NATO foreign ministers' meeting held in Brussels today has grossly interfered in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They presumed to prescribe to the leadership of People's Poland what policy it should pursue. At the meeting -- Greece expressed reservations about its communique -- threats were uttered against the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

Owing to differences in some fields, the NATO meeting failed to adopt a decision on joint sanctions as demanded by the United States, against Poland and the Soviet Union. Each NATO state is to review what activities it proposes to undertake in the spheres of economic, commercial and diplomatic relations.

ANTI-NATO ATTITUDE OF FRG YOUTH PRAISED

AU111508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Commentary by "W.M.": "That Is How the FRG Youth Think"]

[Text] What happened on Wednesday at the FDP's traditional Epiphany meeting in Stuttgart has attracted attention. The incident occurred when the chairman of that party, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, who had just returned from Washington, in his speech endorsed the policy of massive interference in the internal affairs of People's Poland in favor of the counter-revolution and attempted with big words to create the impression that Poland belonged to the FRG. At that moment young FRG citizens unrolled their slogans from the spectators' gallery and for 20 minutes interrupted the speaker, chanting "Amis, get out of El Salvador!"

From one moment to the next the young people had exposed the hypocrisy of the NATO politicians who are raising a hue-and-cry over the policy of the Jaruzelski government in People's Poland, and at the same time silently condone U.S. support of the military junta's warfare against the Salvadoran people. They unmasked the demagogy of those who are posing as apostles of international morality although they are notorious supporters and sponsors of Latin American dictators, Israeli annexationists and South African racial fanatics, indeed of any reactionary clique wherever in the world that may be useful to imperialist interests. These gentlemen are certainly the last ones to assume the right of judging the settlement of People's Poland's internal affairs.

The healthy and resolute reaction of the FRG youth to the pharisaical phrases in Stuttgart demonstrates the young people's sound instinct of the danger and mendacity of the NATO policy. Here they manifested the same resolute attitude that was also expressed in the young peoples' strong personal engagement in the great movement against the excessive NATO armament and against the suicidal Brussels missile decision. It was the young who made their mark on the great demonstrations held recently in the FRG against the threat emanating from the new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

It is no accident that it is especially the young generation in the FRG which is so emphatically taking a stance on the questions of war or peace. Indeed it is the young people's life and future which is jeopardized by the unscrupulously intensified and excessive NATO armament, by the blackmailing interference in other countries' internal affairs. That also explains why young people from all political and ideological camps are joining forces for joint actions -- young democrats and young Christians, young socialists and young communists, environmentalists and young trade unionists. The young are giving signals -- also to those who today are still falling for the hypocrisy of the NATO politicians, for their peace-endangering agitation in the mass media.

Young people unhesitatingly say what many in the FRG are thinking: that the vital interests of the citizens of the densely populated FRG are not in good hands with people who are clamoring for more and more U.S. nuclear weapons and at the same time fanning tensions in the heart of Europe to divert attention from their own misdeeds.

He who battles against Poland's sovereignty and independence, while at the same time seeking to violate the security interests of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community, is thus also jeopardizing the national security interests of the FRG, indeed ultimately of all countries of Europe.

The young of the FRG want a clear prospect for their future. They want security instead of a peace-endangering exacerbation of the international situation through NATO's excessive armament and its policy of confrontation. And they want social security rather than a drastic cut in social rights in favor of intensified armament, rather than the constantly mounting cost of living, employment bans and youth unemployment, which alone in the FRG at the beginning of this year has blocked the road to a life fit for human beings for hundreds of thousands, and which is growing even faster than overall unemployment.

More and more young people are realizing more and more clearly that the society in which they live is failing them, that certain politicians who pretend to defend their interests are actually selling out these interests for nuclear missiles, for imperialist adventures and super profits. All the greater is their indignation and contempt at such duplicity. The youth demonstration at the Stuttgart Epiphany meeting was a conspicuous sign of that.

HOFFMANN ARRIVES IN KAMPUCHEA, BEGINS TALKS

LD111734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister, arrived in Phnom Penh today for an official visit to Kampuchea. They were welcomed by Chan Si, Kampuchean deputy premier, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and defense minister.

After its arrival, the delegation laid wreaths at the capital's independence memorial to Kampuchean patriots who fell in the struggle for their country's freedom.

The GDR military delegation ended its 5-day visit to Vietnam this morning. The delegation visited the Palace of Unity in Ho Chi Minh City and a technical noncommissioned officers' school of the Vietnamese People's Army. The school was established with GDR aid. At a base of the People's Navy, the GDR guests were told of the naval forces' task in the southern section of the altogether 3,260 kilometer-long coast of Vietnam.

The GDR military delegation met in Phnom Penh with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean State Council, for a friendly discussion. Army General Heinz Hoffmann handed Heng Samrin a personal letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

Heng Samrin praised the GDR's support for the Kampuchean people in overcoming the difficult legacy of the Pol Pot dictatorship and in reconstructing the country. He expressed his satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the two states.

Army General Hoffmann reported on the economic and political situation in the GDR and on the military-political situation in Europe. The two sides stressed that it is important to secure the achievements of the Kampuchean people against all attacks by imperialism, its backers and the remains of the Pol Pot gangs.

After the arrival of the military delegation in Kampuchea, talks began between GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Hoffmann and Chan Si, Kampuchean minister of national defense. The talks were centered on questions of developing cooperation between the GDR and Kampuchean armed forces.

GERALD GOETTING RECEIVES CHILEAN POLITICIAN

AU111502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jan 82 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting received for a talk Rafael Martinez, representative of Chile's party of the Christian Left (IC) in the GDR. Rafael Martinez reported on the present persecution of progressive Christians, above all members of his party, by the Pinochet regime. Gerald Goetting stressed the CDU's solidarity with the Christian left and its struggle to restore democracy in Chile.

YASIR 'ARAFAT THANKS HONECKER FOR SOLIDARITY

AU111445 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, has sent the following telegram of thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR state council chairman.

Greetings to the revolution: I am pleased to convey to you and through you to the party, the government and the people of GDR the deepest thanks and the high appreciation for your solidarity greetings message on the 17th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, the members of the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf.

Your telegram is an expression of the attitude of the GDR which, under your wise and courageous leadership, is firmly and morally at the side of the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle to regain their legitimate and inalienable national rights, including the right to return, of self-determination and to found an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. On this revolutionary occasion we affirm: The more the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies against us increase, the more determinedly and firmly we will continue our revolutionary march to gain victory over our enemies.

We are convinced that in this struggle we will have the support of the socialist states and the peoples committed to freedom, justice and peace. Under your leadership your socialist republic is providing great and universal support and aid at various levels and in international bodies.

We will continue to struggle with you on the same front against American imperialism and racist Zionism to create a new world in which peace and construction replace war and destruction.

Finally I wish you health and well-being and your people new successes in implementing socialism and social progress.

Revolution until victory!

WILLI STOPH CONGRATULATES EGYPTIAN PREMIER

AU111500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in connection with his assumption of office. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt will further develop in the interest of peace, to the mutual benefit and to the benefit of both peoples.

MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER, VERNER HOLD DISCUSSIONS

LD111915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Mozambique have expressed their uneasiness at the growing threat to people's peace, freedom and independence as a result of the hazardous confrontation and arms drive policy of U.S. imperialism. During a discussion between SED Politburo member Paul Verner and Jose Oscar Monteiro, Central Committee secretary of the Frelimo party and minister of state for the Presidency, the two politicians also condemned South Africa's aggressive actions against Angola. In their view, these actions constitute a serious threat to the people of that region, as well as to peace and international security. They expressed their close Solidarity with the struggle of South African and Namibian patriots and their legitimate representatives, the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], against racism and apartheid and for national liberation.

KRENZ RECEIVES FRG YOUTH PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD112120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, today met in Berlin with Werner Kindsmueller, national chairman of the Socialist Youth of Germany-Falken, and the delegation he is leading. A joint press statement said that both sides concurred that in the present particularly complicated international situation nothing is more important for youth organizations from states of different social systems than to contribute to the preservation of peace and to work for the ending of the arms race and for disarmament. They emphasized that NATO's arms buildup and the U.S. confrontation policy have created the greatest danger so far of turning Europe into a nuclear battlefield. The representatives of both youth organizations welcomed the opening of the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. They expressed their expectation that, based on the principle of equality and equal security for both sides, the negotiations would lead to tangible results as soon as possible.

They stated that the development of normal GDR-FRG relations is in the interest of the peaceful life of the young generation.

Regarding the assessment of recent events in the Polish People's Republic, differing views were exchanged. But both sides stressed that the United States is not entitled to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Werner Kindsmueller said that the Socialist Youth of Germany-Falken intends to step up its efforts against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG, to participate in the many initiatives for securing peace and to fight for the political and social rights of youth.

Egon Krenz briefed his guests on the tasks of the FDJ in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions. The work of the young for the all-round strengthening of socialism is part and parcel of the international struggle for peace and disarmament, he said.

BRIEFS

GST ELECTION START -- The elections in the sections and basic organizations of the socialist defense organization of the GDR opened today. The beginning was made by the section for diving sports of the Warnow shipyard, Rostock. In the presence of Lt Gen Guenter Teller, chairman of the GST [Society for Sports and Technology] Central Executive Board, the comrades of the basic organization exchanged experiences on how the young generation prepares for the service for the defense of the socialist homeland. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 7 Jan 82 DW]

RADIO REPORTS NATO BRUSSELS COMMUNIQUE ON POLAND

LD112328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A communique issued after the NATO foreign ministerial meeting holds out the prospects of economic and other sanctions against Poland and the USSR. No deadline or detailed plan for this has been approved. However, three conditions have been set which, if met, would make the introduction of these measures unnecessary. The NATO foreign ministers would like to see an end to the state of emergency in Poland, the release of those in detention and the resumption by the government of the talks with Solidarity and the church. Among the possible sanctions being considered by the NATO member-states are the breaking off of talks on the rescheduling of Poland's debts, the placing of restrictions on the movements of Soviet diplomats, the reduction of technical and scientific cooperation and the nonrenewal of cultural agreements. It has already been decided to suspend talks on credits to assist the delivery of goods to Poland. However, this does not include deliveries of food.

It has also been reported from Brussels that the foreign minister of Greece has upheld his country's divergent views with reference to certain sections of the document. An appendix has been added to the communique which notes that Greece, for its part, will not support any measures that may be taken against the USSR.

'PERCEPTIBLE NORMALIZATION' SEEN IN POLAND

AU111458 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jan 82 p 10

[Istvan Kovacs article: "The Situation in Poland"]

[Text] The first working week of the new year has shown that the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland has created the prerequisites for a gradual restoration of the economy, preparations for a reform, ensuring public order and strengthening the state. According to reports, the pace of production is improving and work discipline is gradually strengthening. The measures of the Military Council are appropriate for alleviating the people's daily problems. The Military Council designated work as the factor that decisively affects the country's present position and future. It is an important manifestation that aktiv meetings have been held by many provincial party organizations, at which the most urgent tasks have been discussed. What has been stressed mainly was the fact that a reform of economic management must be implemented as soon as possible. The style and methods of party work must be changed, the Leninist norms of party life must be restored and the party must be cleansed of passive or opportunistic elements.

It has been reported that negotiations have begun with activists of Solidarity and the Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions at the office of the minister in charge of trade union affairs. The main topic is the protection of the working people's interests during the state of emergency, because all trade union activity is at a standstill. The future of the self-administered trade union movement is another topic. In an article, TRYBUNA LUDU posed the question: What is to happen with Solidarity? The organization's future, says the newspaper, depends solely on its enterprise activists. If they comprehend that millions of working people need their activity, if they comprehend that also important trade union measures will be made possible by the reformed economy and if they comprehend that, under socialism, one must struggle for socialism and not against it, then the fate of Solidarity will hardly diverge from Poland's fate in the future. The struggle for Solidarity has not yet ended by any means, continues the newspaper. The political opposition confronting socialism is present in Poland and this time it must be truly and ultimately smashed.

Deputy Premier Rakowski made an important statement about the Polish situation when he stressed: The state of emergency does not mean a military dictatorship. Every parliamentary and government institution is functioning in Poland; the solution of the crisis remains in the hands of the Polish leadership. He then emphasized: There is no return to the era preceding August 1980, nor to the anarchy before 13 December 1981 in Poland.

Several statements and commentaries stress in connection with the Polish situation that, following the months of chaos and the cessation of production, the slow, albeit perceptible normalization is a very promising sign. Still, it should not be overestimated. Many difficult problems are still waiting to be solved, problems which call for tremendous efforts.

GYENES, BERECZ, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD111540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation arrived in Moscow. Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, were invited by the CPSU Central Committee. Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, was present at the reception for the Hungarian delegation.

LEADERS FETE DEPARTING SOVIET ENVOY PAVLOV

LD082142 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 January (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, received Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, on a farewell visit in Budapest on Friday.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of Merit for peace and friendship to Vladimir Pavlov, appreciating his activity in promoting and strengthening friendship between Hungary and the Soviet Union, the HSWP and the CPSU; and in developing economic, cultural and technical-scientific cooperation; on his departure from Hungary for good.

The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi in the parliament building on Friday. Those present at the event included Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

Vladimir Yakovievich Pavlov gave a reception in the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of his coming departure from Hungary. Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, several officials of the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly, and other senior leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic and cultural life attended the event. Heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest were also present.

SOVIET WEEKLY CITED ON U.S. 'UNRELIABILITY'

LD082228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet foreign political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA deals in a commentary with the sanctions announced by the United States against the Soviet Union and Poland. Our correspondent Geza Foldvari reports from Moscow:

Washington has again demonstrated that it is an entirely unreliable partner in both political and economic respects, writes today's issue of the Soviet foreign political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, analyzing the confrontation policy of the American leadership, and the sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland.

Under the pretext of the Polish events, the Reagan administration really would like to assert the old idea of driving back socialism, to all intents and purposes avenging those results which the world achieved during the years of detente and which the hawks entered in their books as defeat. It is difficult to imagine, states the weekly, that the American leaders themselves might believe in the result of the discriminatory measures, and the Soviet Union many times has demonstrated that changes of policy can not be forced with such methods. The real goal, rather, is that the United States is trying to force first its European allies, then the socialist community, too, to confrontation. Increased tension and destabilization of the international atmosphere -- at least this is how it is thought in Washington -- perhaps can create a situation in which the United States could try to take over supervision of the world and create the Pax Americana. However, this endeavor to gain the leading role can easily change into isolation, points out NOVOYE VREMYA.

MARJAI, ITALIAN OFFICIAL HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD110002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Hungarian-Italian economic talks were held in Budapest today. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had discussions with Pietro Sette, chairman of the Italian institute for industrial reconstruction, who arrived in our capital today. At the talks the results achieved so far in Hungarian-Italian economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed and an exchange of views was held about further opportunities for cooperation.

GYENES MEETS WITH VISITING NETHERLANDS CP MEMBER

LD100256 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jan (MTI) -- Jan de Boo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands and head of the International Department, paid a visit to Hungary from January 5 to 9 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Jan de Boo was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and conferred with Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC International Department, Sandor Lakos, director of the HSWP Institute for Social Sciences, members of the Central Committee, and with Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC International Department. He paid visits to the Secretariat of the National Peace Council and to County Veszprem.

The talks, marked by an open comradely atmosphere, touched on actual issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement, as well as on trends in bilateral party relations.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPARTS

On Kampuchean National Day

AU081225 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the third anniversary of the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime, we send you, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people as a whole fraternal greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves.

Three years ago, the patriotic and revolutionary forces of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and with the international assistance of their Vietnamese class brothers, scored an historic victory over the sinister genocidal regime.

Our people are familiar with the heroic struggle, exacting a great deal of sacrifices and suffering, waged by the Kampuchean people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and sincerely rejoice over the results they have attained in liquidating their grave heritage, normalizing life and building an independent, democratic and nonaligned People's Republic of Kampuchea proceeding towards socialism. The fourth congress, of the party of the Kampuchean communists held last year, in the implementation of the resolutions of which we wish further successes, played an outstanding part on that path.

We are sincerely satisfied by the fact that cooperation between our countries is constantly expanding and becoming increasingly fruitful, for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace. Along with the countries of the socialist community and all adherents of peace, democracy and social progress, the Hungarian People's Republic remains unremittingly in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's true cause.

On your national holiday, we wish that the Kampuchean people may attain, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, additional successes in consolidating and defending their revolutionary achievements, building a new society, enhancing the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and promoting peace and security in the Southeast Asian area.

New Year Greetings

BK051223 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Greetings message from Hungarian Defense Minister Gen Lajos Czinege to RPK Defense Minister Chan Si on the occasion of the new year -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Chan Si, minister of national defense of the PRK:

Dear Comrade Minister, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic and in my own name, I would like to express most sincere greetings to you on the occasion of the new year and wish you more and greater successes in the fulfillment of your noble task in the new year. Moreover, may you, Comrade Minister, enjoy the best of health and happiness.

With highest regards,

From Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic

PARTISAN ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONFERENCE 9 JAN

Leaders Attending

LD091108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] At the national conference of the National Partisan Association, which opened today, it has been proposed that, with a restructuring of the organization, the association of Hungarian partisans and antifascists should be created. Vice President Istvan Tompe said that the 3,000-strong association presently includes only those who fought with weapons. Those who combated fascism by other means are excluded from membership.

The national conference of the Partisan Association which opened this morning is attended by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the central Committee; Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front; and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

New Organization, President

LD092328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The National Resistance Fighters and Antifascists Association [Magyar Ellenallok, Anti-Fasisztak Szoevetsege] has been established in Budapest. The organization, as the legal successor to the Partisans Association, will continue to function within the People's Front and its objectives remain the preservation of peace and the promotion of social progress.

The foundation of the organization was announced at the national conference of the Partisans Association, which was addressed by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the party Central Committee. He said that the party will continue to rely on those who played a significant part in the achievement of our results in the years following the resistance struggle. The association of Resistance Fighters and Antifascists is the organization of all those who fought against fascism, whether in arms or by other methods. An appeal issued by the national committee of the association stresses that it is intended that the association take a more active part in public life and thereby warn about the worldwide activities of reactionary forces.

Miklos Ajtai, retired deputy premier, was elected president of the association.

Korom Address Cited

LD101800 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jan (MTI) -- The Hungarian Partisan Federation [HPF] held its national conference here today. It established, as its legal successor the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists.

The report of the HPF Presidium on last year's work and current tasks was presented by Secretary-General Gyula Uszta.

Addressing the meeting, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, [word indistinct] anti-fascists, the partisans were true and brave sons of the Hungarian [word indistinct] both at home and abroad. They were fighting for the liberation of our country, for the freedom of every people. Heading their ranks were the communists who were the organizers, leaders and most sacrificing champions of Hungarian armed resistance as well as of the entire struggle against Horthy-fascism.

"The home political situation of our country is stable and well balanced," he continued. "We have not only created and defended the power of the working class, the working people, but have achieved historic results, well-known to and recognized by the broad public, in all fields of social life during the decades of socialist construction.

"The world political situation -- after the many-sided and rapid advance of the process of detente -- has recently sharpened once again. The leading circles of the United States seek to obtain a military supremacy and stir up warlike fires, ignoring cynically the will and interests of the peoples. They endeavor to use various pretexts, in our days the Polish events too, for gravely interfering in the innermost affairs of sovereign peoples and countries, for obstructing the process of detente and for aggravating peaceful, co-existence among states with divergent social systems. The counter-revolution in Poland has been averted, law and order is being gradually restored and the conditions of successful building work created. Our party and people extend active support for the energetic efforts of Polish communists, of every Polish adherent of socialism," ended Mihaly Koram.

The national conference adopted the proposal that the Partisan Federation should change its name and function in the future to the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists under the Patriotic People's Front and affiliated to the [words indistinct] Federation of Resistance Movements.

The national committee of the new federation, formed of the board members of the dissolved Partisan Federation and delegates of the regional organs, elected the leading bodies of the federation. Miklos Ajtai, retired deputy prime minister, was elected as president, and [name indistinct] chairman of the [words indistinct] cooperative of County Bacs-Kiskun, as general secretary.

"The federation has decided to intensify its social and informative activity, broaden its ranks with all those who during the Second World War undertook political and armed fight against fascism and for social progress and peace voluntarily at the risk of their lives. Many of them took part also in Hungary's liberation on the side of the Soviet Army. The cohesion of all these patriots is the historic demand of our days," runs the appeal of the re-organized federation.

HAVASI VIEWS 1981 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RESULTS

WA121101 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, entitled "New Year, New Tasks"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of a new year it is appropriate that we take a glance at last year's achievements and at the important tasks facing us in the new year. This exercise is particularly important now since 1981 marked the beginning of our Sixth Five-Year Plan and the implementation of its corollary socioeconomic program [the economic reform]. The successful beginning was crucial, not only because as a consequence of worsened external conditions the internal conditions for plan fulfillment became also more difficult, but also because carrying out our economic tasks and solving our problems creatively is, and will be in the coming years, our most important task both from the national point as well as from that of the entire socialist system.

Our economic achievements played an important part in bringing about an equilibrium in our domestic political life and in creating a close cooperation and mutual trust between the party and the masses.

Our domestic political life continues to be characterized by our multi-faceted social, political and economic efforts to implement the resolution of the party's twelfth congress. This was also manifested by the resolutions which were made at the congresses of various social organizations.

It was an important moment of home politics that in recent months we have drawn a balance sheet of our socialist past. We did it in order also to inform the young people -- who account for half of the population and who do not have personal experience of these events -- of the causes of the tragic events 25 years ago, and in order to remind the readers of the not only domestic lessons of the road covered.

The assessment and the reminder of the road covered have stressed the value of our achievements in the eyes of the people, reminded them that there really is something to defend, and evoked the understandable wish that "it should never be worse."

The external economic balance situation has almost reached the target. The living standard was envisaged to level off but, as a matter of fact, it has shown a slight rise. The plan's fundamental targets have been realized against the background of a slower than planned economic growth. In economic work we simultaneously experience favorable phenomena that are in harmony with our present goals and unfavorable ones: objective, chiefly external and hindering factors, and weakness in enterprise management, including weakness in the capability for adjustment.

Though industrial output grew slightly following a decline in 1980, the pace of industrial development fell short of the plan. The efficiency of industry has somewhat improved, but not to the required degree.

In agriculture, drought cut the cereal crop by more than 1 million tons, which even the bumper maize crop could not counterbalance. The grain crop is expected to meet domestic demands but less than can be earmarked for export. The output of stockraising was a little above the plan. Though our average and production yields are high even internationally, progress toward rational economy was slower than what is possible and necessary. Steps should be taken for, among others, cutting input costs.

In foreign trade -- amid external conditions much more difficult than expected -- rouble-accounting exports were in harmony with the imports. In non-rouble-accounting goods traffic, imports grew faster than planned, and exports grew slower than planned.

The price and regulatory system, introduced in 1980, has on the whole proved to be suitable for accomplishing the economic policy objectives, even though domestic utilization did not quite follow the plan in some areas in 1981. Accumulation did not fall as desirable, and in many areas enterprise revenues rose in excess of performance. For that reason, modification in terms of measures has become inevitable. The aim is to seek first of all to incite greater performance and efficiency, increased frugality in material, energy and budget management, and the quicker streamlining of structures.

We have for the fourth year pursued an economic policy that gives priority to the improvement of the economic balance and the preservation of the standard of living. Though little time has passed since the beginning of that policy, it is worth examining whether it was right to opt for that policy.

Ferenc Havasi describes as an achievement of the past three years that the deficit in non-rouble trade has been largely reduced. In the rouble sphere the balance has been in harmony with the plan.

In spite of recession and discrimination, exports to capitalist countries rose by 20 percent, their cost efficiency improved in all areas, except metallurgy and chemical industry. External indebtedness has been slowed down to the extent that the ratio of dollar-accounting debts as compared with the national income has somewhat decreased.

Crude oil and oil products accounted for 40 percent of the power resources total in 1978, and the figure dropped to 33 in 1981.

The living standard has been preserved.

These results were due to the simultaneous reduction of domestic utilization and of investments and to an even smaller extent to higher efficiency. Upon realizing that and in order to promote international competitiveness, we did modernize the price system, introduce a more active rate of exchange policy, unify the exchanged rates of forint, increase the number of enterprises with the right to export and import and modernize economic management.

Acknowledged as its results are, this economic policy has been subject to considerable criticism as well. Many doubt whether the present difficulties can be overcome through the present low growth rate. Because growth has slowed down the economy worldwide, the former growth cannot be sustained in Hungary either, for that would require such massive imports of raw materials and energy resources -- given the export potential determined by the present pattern of products -- that could be financed only to the detriment of exporting. A higher growth attained at such a cost would endanger economic development and, sooner or later, would result in serious tensions between production and sales.

We are convinced that the problem is not a fall in the growth rate, but rather that we are still compelled to maintain enterprises and activities that fail to enrich national income. It is only a compromise arrangement, requiring patience. Time and certain sacrifices are also necessary for us to become able to pursue a modern, new course of development, without endangering the employment of workers.

Other critics describe the rate of accumulation as excessively low and speak of the consumption of the future. There is not such a danger because, if 180 billion forints are concentrated on the dynamic points in the improvement of competitiveness, on technological development, and not on the erection of buildings, that will serve well the foundation of the future.

Under the present conditions the living standards can be defended only through a less-than-planned improvement in the external economic balance.

Restructuring of production should be quickened, technological standards raised, material and energy use rationalized, international competitiveness and efficiency dynamically improved.

In both areas, exports should be increased in excess of the imports.

The domestic use of resources must be reduced in 1982 again, in the following way: stability should mark the standard of living; in accumulation productive and non-productive investments should be moderated; the balance of industry's exports and imports should be more favorable than in 1981.

Agriculture and food industry should invariably assure domestic supplies and, by raising exports, they should help improve the balance of the economy as a whole. Perhaps one of the greatest tasks is to grow grain in the quantity of over 14 million tons. Never before has Hungary produced so much. In stockbreeding, meat output should be increased in a cost-efficient way; the plan calls for the production of 2.1 million tons of slaughter animals.

In 1982 it is planned to increase production while keeping energy production at this year's level. For that reason, 20 percent more will be spent on energy-producing and energy-saving investments in 1982. The preservation of the standard of living and the improvement of the conditions of life are important requirements of next year's plan. As for the improvement of the condition of life, greater emphasis will be laid on the tasks related to non-material conditions. To improve the situation of families with children will be a high priority.

The consumer price index is planned to grow by 1.8 to 5.2 percent, average incomes and wages by 4 to 5 percent. The price of energy resources for households will have to be raised mid-year.

The tasks defined in the plan for 1982 are realistic. They can be attained through disciplined work, rich in initiatives.

TU COUNCIL OUTLINES 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

LD082114 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jan (MTI) -- At its Friday meeting the CCTU [National Trade Union Council] Presidium discussed the guiding principles of the cooperation of trade unions and publis administration councils.

The CCTU Presidium and the council office of the Council of Ministers expound in the guiding principles that in order to improve the living conditions, very often no extra investment is needed, merely more consideration and better organization. Therefore, the trade unions should collect, classify and relay to the councils the proposals of the workers, participate in the decision-making and mobilize their members for the fulfilment of tasks which affect the life of a dwelling. The councils, on the other hand, should consider to a greater extent these proposals and the experiences of trade union control. Thus they will be able to establish a fairer order in allocating flats, in the development of social welfare, health and children's care institutions, detect the deficiencies in commodity supply, public transport and the tasks concomitant to the nationwide introducting of the five-day workweek. They could also determine the goals of social work actions and communist shifts on Saturdays off. In the various offices they could speed up the treatment of the matters of the population and reduce red tape. The common goal is to improve the career orientation service, the provisions of the day-care homes, to encourage youths who failed to complete the eight forms of the general school to do so and to create the conditions of the further education of socially handicapped gifted children.

The second item on the agenda was the international activity of the Hungarian trade unions and connected tasks. The Presidium stated that in the present more difficult international situation, the trade unions had to fight with even more consistency for peace, security, disarmament and detente. Preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress continues, after which the popularization and implementation of the resolutions of the congress will be the principle task.

The Presidium appeals to the Hungarian trade unions to strengthen their cooperation with the unions of the friendly socialist countries, continue to support the trade unions of the developing world, especially in the form of training trade union officials.

LOSONCZI CHAIRS MEETING COMMEMORATING COMPOSER

LD071108 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Budapest, 7 Jan (MTI) -- A Zoltan Kodaly memorial committee was established to commemorate worthily the centenary of the birth of the great Hungarian composer, musicologist and teacher. The works of Zoltan Kodaly (b. December 16, 1882, d. March 6, 1967), an outsanding personality of international and Hungarian culture, will be presented by a series of programmes during the year in the country and abroad. The memorial committee includes: President Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, members; relatives of Zoltan Kodaly and Bela Bartok, and several senior personalities of Hungary's social, political and cultural life. The memorial committee held its statutory meeting with Pal Losonczi in the chair in Budapest on Wednesday. It discussed preparation tasks and the programme of ceremonial events.

COVERAGE OF GROMYKO-CZYREK ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

Talks Held 11 Jan

LD111904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow today between Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

The ministers discussed a number of issues pertaining to Polish-Soviet relations and current international problems. It was noted that as a result of activities by imperialist circles the active peace policies of the socialist countries aimed at slowing down the arms race, at maintaining detente and at strengthening peace take on particular importance. In this connection the importance of the new Soviet initiatives put forward during the visit by Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG was stressed. Attempts being made by the U.S. administration and also by certain other NATO countries to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland -- something which is a brutal violation of the UN Charter and of principles laid down in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act -- were emphatically condemned.

Czyrek and Andrey Gromyko exchanged views on the state of Polish-Soviet relations and on the prospects for their further development on the foundations of a lasting alliance, inviolable friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic in the interests of the peoples and countries and of strengthening peace and socialism in accordance with the principles of the collective defensive Warsaw Treaty and the bilateral Polish-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty.

The talks were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

The talks were continued in the afternoon and a joint communique was adopted.

Further on Talks

LD111808 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (PAP) -- Member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, gave a breakfast today in honour of the PUWP CC Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, Foreign Minister of Poland Jozef Czyrek, who is now on a visit to the Soviet Union.

Present were CPSU CC Secretary Konstantin Rusakov; Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov; Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Talizin; head of the CPSU CC Department Nikolay Pegov; ministers of transport, Ivan Pavlovski; shipping, Timofei Guzenko; communications, Vasiliy Shanshin; and other Soviet officials. Also attending was Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski and persons accompanying Minister Czyrek.

Gromyko Gives Luncheon

LD111640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honor of Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee secretary, foreign minister, who is visiting the USSR. The luncheon, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by personalities representing the highest party and state authorities.

NATO 16-POINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN BRUSSELS

LD112358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] In a 16-point declaration published following the extraordinary NATO session in Brussels the official declarations of the Polish authorities on the subject of the desire to continue the policy of renewal and dialogue have been ignored. It was stated that NATO governments should cease granting all credits which have been granted to Poland [as heard] for the purchase of goods other than food. Also, a postponement for the moment of negotiations on the rescheduling of payments of Polish debts in this financial year has been announced. At the same time, readiness was expressed to step up humanitarian aid to our country.

URBANSKI STRESSES NEED FOR PARTY UNITY, REFORM

LD120934 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Purity of Party Ranks Is Top Task" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- At a working session in Warsaw today, chairmen of the voivodship party control commissions and members of the Presidium of Central Party Control Commission discussed the directions of the commissions' work in the period of martial law as well as the experience of their past year's activity.

During the session, Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission (CPCC) Jerzy Urbanski said among other things:

"Our motherland, our state authorities and the party were faced with a qualitatively new situation after the Solidarity leaders had thrown off all disguise as to their political goals and methods of their realization. It turned out that the just, social discontent was used with premeditation by the entire Polish reactionary forces, regardless of their colour. It is no secret today that all these trends were being fuelled from outside.

"The ideological struggle between the two systems is continuing and imperialism with particular rabidness and cunning has calculated Poland into the cogwheels of this struggle. Now, when it has turned out that the anti-socialist counterrevolution has misfired, fulminations full of venom and hatred are being uttered.

"The appointment of the Military Council of National Redemption, the introduction of martial law have averted the inevitable danger of civil war, have put a halt to the rampage by the anti-socialist, anarchistic and criminal elements and have effectively foiled counter-revolutionary plans.

"However, we are gradually entering a new, and may be even still more complex, phase of activities designed to ensure to the country political stability and reconstruction of the devastated economy, and thereby to guarantee further development of socialism in Poland -- free from distortions and degeneration. In this key issue the weight of direct responsibility for the fates of the country will rest on the party.

"Socialist renewal means for the party a return to a consistent observance of the ideological principles of socialism and by no means their revision. This means a return to the universal principles of socialism enriched by practical experience of the country of real socialism while taking into account Poland's traditions and national character, the attained level of the productive forces and the socio-political consciousness of the nation, in particular of the younger generation of Poles.

"All those efforts deserve to be continued which, after August 1980, the party has undertaken to develop various forms of socialist democracy but in its class interpretation. [sentence as received]

This means an ever fuller and ever more effective participation of workers, farmers and intelligentsia in governing the state, and a simultaneous struggle against the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces with any tolerance towards them being give up.

"It is necessary to continue to search for an optimum formula of the activity of the future trade unions. All indispensable steps should be taken to make the revived trade union movement unequivocally stand, not only in declarations but also in actions, on the ground of socialism, unscrupulously eliminating from its former leadership circles all the opponents of our system. Otherwise, there is a real danger that after some time many matters can return onto the old tracks.

"The idea of the front of national accord put forth by the party needs to be continued in new conditions. For the PUWP members this front can mean exclusively an alliance with those compatriots who independently of their world outlook are for the consitutional principles of socialist state, recognize the inviolability of People's Poland's internationalist ties with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. There is no place in that front for advocates of anarchy and anti-socialist conceptions.

"The limits of the possible compromises indispensable during the construction of the front of accord must be determined by the authentic national interest of Poland, tightly, linked to socialism.

"For the party the idea of the front is not tantamount to the notion of a coalition. In no case can it be equal to a compromise concerning the Marxist-Leninist ideological identity. An actively approached national agreement should be a platform aimed at winning new allies for the cause of the socialist renewal of our life, and not a platform leading to concessions benefiting the social right wingers.

"The PUWP is for indispensable reforms but those who would wish to take advantage of those reforms to destroy the socialist statehood should be firmly opposed.

"Experience of the last 16 months indicates that the illusion assuming the possibility of solving various conflicts and social tensions solely by means of political persuasion should be rejected. Also rejected must be the trend, adovacated by some circles, to establish in Poland a certain form of political pluralism in the bourgeois understanding of the term. Also rejected must be understimation and tolerance of the enemies of socialism especially as concerns their organizational, publishing and propaganda activities. Rejected must be all attempts at both revisionist and dogmatic-sectarian activities within the party as well as all party structures not envisaged by the statute.

"The tasks of party control commissions include motioning for recalling from managerial posts of people politically or morally discredited or incompetently discharging of enlarged duties.

"At the same time it is highly important to defend consistently and effectively the cadre of the PUWP and other political parties as well as non-party people who are faithful to socialism and honest.

"Consistent implementation of the principles of the socialist social justice is the chief way in which the PUWP is to regain its credibility. Socialism should not be viewed only in economic and political terms, but also, and perhaps above all, in moral terms. Violation of this principle in the past by some members of the PUWP leading cadres weighed most heavily on the party's public prestige.

"Bearing this in mind, the Presidium of the Central Commission of Party Control deemed it necessary to effect observance of the following principles as part of further consistent continuation of the socialist renewal in its stand adopted on January 7:

"They include conscientious observance of proper proportions between the highest and the lowest incomes adopted at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress, introducing effective economic mechanisms to ensure them, bringing about full openness of the obtained incomes irrespective of the performed function or the practised trade, introduction and firm enforcement of the duty of declaring the state of one's finances when taking over or quitting top posts, the assignment for public purposes of all illegally built villas and luxury summer houses, the adoption and consistent observance of the principle that one family is entitled to have only one apartment, a firm struggle against bribery, favouritism, log-rolling [as received] and severe legal sanctions against the guilty persons.

"The assertions that the issue of purging the PUWP of persons who violated moral principles was allegedly hushed up and impeded, were a common lie. On the contrary, this problem has been and will continue to be consistently implemented."

At the end of his speech, J. Urbanski pointed to the need for intensifying individual explanatory talks, especially with PUWP members who are young as regards their age and the period of their membership.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON PZPR'S ROLE

AU111311 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 81 - 1 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "There Is No Relenting in Struggle" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The very difficult year of 1981 is coming to an end and a new year -- not an easy one -- will soon begin. What is the party's place in that year under the conditions of martial law?

[Answer] The party's place in this New Year is among people as it has always been. The People's Army has saved the country and the state from a catastrophe and is legally fulfilling its mission for the people. However, the state of martial law has not created any political gap. No one can fulfill the party's mission for it.

[Question] However, the suspension of various organizations has created certain gaps....

[Answer] Certainly, but the point is that the people are as little aware of this situation as possible. That is precisely why the factory social commissions should take over -- they are already taking over -- the duties of trade unions with regard to worker and social rights. That is why the civic committees for national salvation are being set up and should be set up for the sake of national agreement in line with the current conditions. Anyone who wants to act for the common good, to maintain internal calm in the country and to give a boost to the economy can and should be able to exercise such activities.

[Question] What about the party?

[Answer] The party should set examples of such militancy. Precisely today we are undergoing the most direct test as a party of workers, that is, a party rooted in the workforces, one that understands the workforces' needs and does everything to satisfy them. We are also being tested as a party that initiated national agreement. We are being tested wherever people need practical demonstrations of civic attitudes.

[Question] Do you think that just such an awareness is now universal in the party?

[Answer] I do not know whether it is universal, but there is enough evidence to show that the party people are feeling, thinking and acting in just this way and that they are able to support the measures of the Military Council for National Salvation.

The past 3 weeks demonstrated how numerous the genuine party aktivs are in our country — genuine not because of their functions and positions, but because of ideological motives. All these aktivs have found their place again, have rallied and have gone to the people with the most valuable we have: with honest party words, with the truth about the extent to which our national interests have been threatened, with the explanations of the restrictions imposed by martial law and with the resolve to give practical help where necessary and possible and moral help where necessary.

[Question] You say aktivs. What about other members?

[Answer] Actually we worked through aktivs even before 13 December. We were unable -- because objective conditions were not always available — to use the entire party and entire party organizations in line with the ninth party congress. You need time and patience to do that. But how can you do it in any other way than by constantly expanding the ranks of aktivs and by creating an internal climate in which everyone who feels himself a party member and who wants to serve its ideas and stick to its organizational principles knows that he is needed, that the tasks he undertakes are important, that his voice counts....

[Question] In other words, it is still necessary to realize the letter and spirit of the ninth congress.

[Answer] Yes, it is, and even more consistently. Nothing has been left "in abeyance" that that congress decided and that the party that has convened it resolved. We have decided to implement democratic principles in the practice of our internal party life, and nothing is hindering us from doing so. We have decided to purge our ranks of opportunists, careerists and people morally dwarfed and we should continue with this purge. We have decided to wirk in such a way as to win our society's esteem for and confidence in our ideas -- we have decided to win this esteem and confidence not by decrees and declarations, but by party practice at all levels and in all communities. Today the need for such work is especially obvious.

[Question] You will surely agree that this need concerns primarily young people....

[Answer] I certainly agree. During the precongress preparations and the postcongress period new young aktivs grew up within the party. Because they grew up and developed under especially difficult conditions affected by ideological confusion, by rightwing pressure and by objective and subjective mistrust, these aktivs matured quickly, became hardened... and greatly strained at the leash. But these aktivs determine the party's future precisely as they are and as struggle has produced them. I trust, I know and I am certain that these aktivs will be equal to their present and future tasks.

We should bear in mind, however, that most Solidarity aktivs are in the same age group -- those aktivs who are beginning to see the light and those who, unfortunately, still do not know or refuse to know where the Solidarity leadership was taking the country. We must make those young people who sought to realize -- without political implications -- their wishes and aspirations within Solidarity to give us their ears to our arguments, at least at the beginning. No one will do this for the party. We must not wait.

[Question] It is true that we must not wait, but by hurrying too much....

[Answer] ...We can do damage. We are not interested in haste, nor in easily agreeing that problems are solved. I have spoken of patience, which is not always a virtue easy of achievement, but without patience social activities cannot be effective. However, patience must not be reduced to passively waiting. We have said it several times in the past weeks and days: There is no retreat from the democratic changes begun in Poland and the retreat from the ninth party congress. By the same token, there can be no halting in party activities. Actually there is no such halting and will not be. This is not because no order to halt has been given. This is so because above all the party, its aktivs and its people do not want there to be any halt in activities.

RECENT REGIONAL PZPR MEETINGS HELD, REPORTED

PZPR Official in Gdansk, Gdynia

LD111936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report from Gdansk:

Meetings were held today at the Komuna Parska shipyard in Gdynia and at the Lenin yard in Gdansk by the politico-social aktivs of these yards with Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee. Bejger was recently appointed by the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

Stanislaw Bejger stressed at both meetings that in his work he will rely on the experience and assistance of party members from the Gdansk Voivodship factories. The voivodship party echelon can fulfill its function once it finds understanding and support in primary party organizations. Stanislaw Bejger said that at present the main task is to unite all members of the voivodship party organization around the tasks posed by martial law to party members and also around tasks which were formulated at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Czechowicz in Lodz

LD112210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2148 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting has been held in Lodz of the scientific and creative communities. Taking part was Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee.

The situation in these communities after the declaration of martial law and the directions of activities aimed at overcoming difficulties and bringing life back to normal were discussed. Much attention was paid to preparations being mounted to resume activities at higher educational establishments.

Czechowicz Remarks at Lodz

LD120718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] We do not want a pre-August Poland nor the unpleasant chaos that existed before 13 December. We want to have a Poland that is ruled democratically, with a developed self-management. It is therefore necessary to introduce far-reaching social and economic reforms; Tadeusz Czechowicz, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz area.

He also drew attention to the indispensable deepening of the realities between culture, art and science and the workers and the entire community.

The statements made at the meeting were characterized by sincere concern for the destiny of our country. Also, there was general approval of the introduction of martial law, which prevented the further disintegration of the state averted civil war.

Prof (Adam Skunar) stressed inter alia that this action, which has brought many personal inconveniences, was required by the Polish raison d'etat, which ought to be the ultimate and most important criterion.

Przemysl Voivodship Joint Appeal

LD111802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] According to our correspondent, a voivodship liaison commission session of PZPR and political parties took place today in Przemysl. The current sociopolitical situation in the Przemysl Voivodship was discussed.

Activity of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD for the near future were defined, as well as undertakings within the framework of the citizens' committees for national salvation which are being set up. The commission addressed an appeal to the inhabitants of the Przemysl Voivodship in which reads, among other things: At the moment we are experiencing a great test, but at the same time a period with a great chance to sort out Polish affairs with our own resources. We have embarked on a new, no doubt difficult, period, but it depends on all of us on how it will go down in history. We must first and foremost use the conditions which martial law has created for solid, totally undisturbed work. We appeal to you to give the Military Council of National Salvation universal support and assistance.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALS MEET IN KATOWICE

LD120634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The party's tasks in the conditions of martial law were the subject of a conference of the chairmen of urban committees of the Democratic Party, which took place in Katowice. The chairman of the party Central Committee, Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, who took part in this conference, stated that the Military Council of National Salvation had assumed a great historical responsibility for the destiny of Poland and of Poles. Socialist renewal must be continued, and the immediate task is to halt the disintegration of the economy and to bring about the reinstatement of social order and discipline, Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk stated.

PEASANT PARTY OFFICIAL, FARMERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD100658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting took place in Warsaw on Saturday between Roman Malinowski, chairman of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee, and farmers who are activists of industrial unions and associations of agricultural producers. The meeting was devoted to the present situation in agriculture and to short and long term measures being undertaken to overcome the food crisis. Taking part in the meeting were, among others, Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy. Uniformity of agricultural policy, an improvement in supplies of the means of production, fertilizers and raw materials, and the implementation of the economic reform are necessary for improving the situation in agriculture, according to those taking part in the discussion. Agriculture, in order to be productive, must be profitable above all else.

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIOECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD112122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Another session of the Socioeconomic Committee of the Council of Ministers was held today, chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and attended by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski. As the first item on the agenda the meeting discussed the social aspects of various variants of the planned reform of prices. The second item concerned issues connected with the gradual resumption of studies at higher educational establishments and adaptation of the studies to the conditions of martial law.

OFFICIAL CITES NEED TO CHECK ECONOMIC DECLINE

AU111410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[PAP Tomasz Walat interview with Prof Wieslaw Sadowski, Main Statistical Office chairman: "A Difficult Year in the Economy: Main Statistical Office Chairman Assesses Last Year's Results" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE YEAR 1981 IS OVER. A PAP JOURNALIST ASKED PROF WIESLAW SADOWSKI, MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE CHAIRMAN, TO ASSESS LAST YEAR'S RESULTS. HERE IS WHAT HE SAID:

A broad table of statistical data making it possible to publish a comprehensive and documented communique on the country's socioeconomic situation in 1981 will be available toward the end of January or early in February this year. Data that I can produce now are based on the results of the 11 months and one the December estimates. They can be corrected later on.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES SHOW THAT THE NATIONAL INCOME IN 1981 COMPARED WITH 1980, DROPPED NEARLY 15 PERCENT, OR SIGNIFICANTLY MORE THAN IN THE PREVIOUS 2 YEARS WHEN THE DROP AMOUNTED TO A FEW PERCENT. A very unfavorable phenomenon in the form of reduced production and labor productivity actually affected the whole national economy. In particular, there were large disturbances in the fueld and energy balance, caused by the declined extraction of fueld, and particularly of coal, by the sharply restricted import supplies, by the aggravating disproportion between the increased wages and social services, on the one hand, and labor productivity, on the other, by the disorganization of the internal market, and last but not least by the disorganization of the management system, which was increasing under the conditions of social tensions.

THE PRODUCTION MARKETED BY THE SOCIALIZED INDUSTRY IN 1981 WAS MORE THAN 13 PERCENT SMALLER THAN IN 1980. THE DROP IN PRODUCTION AFFECTED MOST BASIC INDUSTRIAL GOODS. In many branches, the quality of production also deteriorated. Along with the large drop in production, the average employment in the socialized industry only decreased about 0.4 percent, while the wages fund increased about 25 percent.

As a result of the favorable weather conditions, the results of agricultural production significantly improved. According to preliminary estimates, agricultural gross output, compared with 1980, increased somehwat less than 4 percent. While plant production went up more than 20 percent, livestock production declined 14 percent. The effects of farm labor could have been much better, if we did not have acute shortages in production means, particularly fertilizers, plant protection means, farm machines and equipment, as well as spare parts. Notwithstanding the better results in plant growing, the supplies of livestock produce to the population declined. Decisive in this respect was primarily the drop in procurements. The procurements of livestock declined more than 25 percent, those of milk nearly 8 percent, and those of eggs about 1 percent.

PRODUCTION ALSO DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY IN OTHER FIELDS OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION. FOR EXAMPLE, BASIC PRODUCTION AT SOCIALIZED BUILDING AND ASSEMBLY ENTERPRISES WENT DOWN NEARLY 20 PERCENT COMPARED WITH 1980.

Since mant painstaking calculations are still outstanding, it would be difficult to discuss now at some length the problem of the civision of the national income, particularly of consumption. Now it is estimated that the national income distributed dropped by about 12 percent. The drop in consumption was even smaller and amounted to a few percent.

ENORMOUS RESTRICTIONS WERE MADE IN INVESTMENTS. According to preliminary estimates, net investments in fixed assets were cut nearly 50 percent. Difficulties in commissioning socialized capital investment projects increased: The number of new dwellings dropped.

THE DEEPENING DISEQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND WAS ON THE WHOLE CHARACTERISTIC FOR THE MONETARY MARKET SITUATION. That resulted from the significant drop in the production of most market commodities and in farm produce procurements, on the one hand, and from the significant increase in the population's cash income, on the other. According to preliminary data, the wage fund alone increased about 25 percent compared, like most data presented here, with 1980.

The supplies of commodities to the market were significantly smaller. According to preliminary estimates, their total value, including national and imported goods, in terms of constant, comparative prices, shrank by about 10 percent.

Particularly perceptible were the shortages of meat and other livestock produce. On the other hand, pains were taken to keep the population constantly supplied with other basic consumer goods. As production was declining and the market imbalance increasing, the shortages of non-food articles were increasingly drastic.

ACCORDING TO PRELIMINARY DATA, IN FOREIGN TRADE EXPORTS DECLINED ABOUT 14 PERCENT AND IMPORTS ABOUT 7 PERCENT. On the whole, the significant drop in exports -- particularly in coal exports -- significantly restricted the import abilities of the economy, thus reducing the utilization of the production potential and deepening payment difficulties. Under such conditions, the additional imports from the socialist countries, particularly from the USSR, were of great importance.

What are my personal reflections? THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, AS CHARACTERIZED BY PEHNOMENA AND FIGURES, SHOWS THAT MANY EFFORTS AND MUCH TIME WILL BE NEEDED TO CHECK THE DECLINE. The improvement in labor discipline, already evident under the conditions of martial law, must go in step with higher productivity and with the willingness to switch over the economy and collectives to new tracks. The point is to more rapidly adapt to the aforesaid obstacles stemming from the poorer material supplies from abroad. Under such conditions, it would be advisable to switch over more rapidly to new production wherever it is impossible to continue the old production because of the lack of materials. Measures stimulating exports should also contribute to overcoming those difficulties. If we follow these rules, Prof. W. Sadowski said, we may hope that the falling tendency in the national income, emerging, unfortunately for our country, each year, will be discontinued.

NEED FOR 'NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM' STRESSED

LD111152 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- The government's plenipotentiary for the economic reform Wladyslaw Baka told today the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU that the introduction of the principles of a new economic mechanism is not only possible, but necessary.

"Regardless of the circumstances and the political and social situation in Poland, the reform of the economy, the change of the fundamental principles of its functioning is indispensabel," he said.

The Council of Ministers resolution on the functioning of the economy under martial law has been adopted with the conviction that "as soon as conditions permit it, workers self-management must be introduced or restored. It is only then that the term 'reform' becomes fully adequate to the ideas it carries."

"In order to bring about a self-managed and self-sufficient enterprise, we must first live through a discipline-resotration period of martial law. That's how our history has developed. The point is to make this period last as shortly as possible, and to eliminate as fast as possible the causes that have brought it about," Baka stated.

"The chief regulator of the economy will be the raw and intermediate materials supply for production. The established material supply priorities should lead to a relatively rapid reorientation of many enterprises from production of investment goods to the production for agriculture."

"The introduction of martial law has considerably aggravated Poland's payment situation... [PAP elipses] in particular due to the repercussions of the well known decision by President Reagan."

"Hence we had to abandon some of the earlier plans concerning the use of hard currency by enterprises and make the conditions of hard currency allocations more stringent.

Thus the effects of that decision will be felt both by the entire society, due to the necessity to limit the imports of grains and fodder, as well as by the enterprises. This has placed them in a more difficult situation," Baka remarked.

FINANCE MINISTER ENCOURAGES SMALL ENTERPRISES

AU111442 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 82 p 2

[J. Markusz report: "Crafts, Private Trade and Services: A Stable Tax Policy" -- capitalized passaged published in boldface]

[Text] ON SATURDAY 2 JANUARY IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE MINISTER MARIAN KRZAK MET REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL CRAFTS UNION AND OF THE SUPREME COUNTIL OF PRIVATE TRADE AND SERVICES ASSOCIATIONS.

As the minister emphasized, the general principles of tax policy, clearly liberalized since 1976, will be preserved. THE GOVERNMENT REGARDS CRAFTSMANSHIP, PRIVATE TRADE AND SERVICES AS A PARMANENT COMPONENT OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY. In relation to other spheres, they will continue to be regarded as a fully fledged partner. Moreover, this is the way the question was treated by the Council of Ministers in its decision No 112 reforming the whole of small-scale production as of July 1981.

THE POSSIBILITY OF REVIVING THE ECONOMY AND, ABOVE ALL, OF INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF GOODS AND SERVICES LARGELY DEPENDS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRAFTS, PRIVATE TRADE AND SERVICES. Hence the need to constantly improve the system of taxes and credits.

Minister M. Krzak recalled that CRAFTSMEN OPENING NEW FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS ARE EXEMPTED FROM TAXES FOR 3 YEARS, AND IN CASES OF OTHER KINDS OF PRODUCTION AND SERVICES -- FOR 2 YEARS. SIGNIFICANT TAX REDUCTIONS ARE ALSO APPLICABLE TO SHOP OWNERS WHO TRAIN APPRENTICES AND PROVIDE JOBS FOR PERSONS TRANSFERRED FROM ADMINISTRATION TO HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION AND SERVICES.

Representatives of the Central Crafts Union stated that, owing to the more convenient and stable development conditions, since 1976 the number of artisan shops has increased by more than 50,000 and the number of jobs in them by more than 100,000. Also the Private Trade and Services Association has significantly increased the number of its establishments. NONETHELESS, BOTH IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRYSIDE THE SHORTAGE OF PRODUCTION AND SERVICES SHOPS CONTINUES TO BE ACUTE, and the existing shops are working under very difficult conditions.

The situation in supplies is even more complicated. Fuel allotments to private customers, restricted because of martial law, have made it impossible to deliver many goods to stores. The gradually increasing fueld allotments should help to alleviate the problem. On the other hand, the NEED EMERGES, PARTICULARLY FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES, TO INCREASE ASSISTANCE TO HANDICRAFT EXTABLSIHMENTS PRODUCTING MARKET COMMODITIES. There are fears that a number of establishments (including shops working on the basis of chemical raw materials, private hotels and catering establishments) will have to restrict their activity temporarily, and in this connection forms of taxation should be applied that will enable them to survive.

AS MINISTER M. KRZAK SAID, MORE ELASTIC FORMS OF TAXES AND CREDITS WILL BE APPLIED, TAKING SPECIFIC CONDITIONS INTO ACCOUNT. Proposed improvements will be discussed at meetings similar to the reported one.

PARLIAMENTARY EXPERTS DISCUSS PROPOSED ORGANS

LD112332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The latest meeting of the expert group which was formed 2 months ago at the suggestion of parliamentary parties of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD] discussed problems concerning the assessment of the usefulness, character and competence of the new organ, the Tribunal of State.

The opinion the expert group forms as a result of the meeting will be of help in determining principles and in preparing Sejm drafts for the act on the Tribunal of State.

The intraparliamentary party expert group was established last November to prepare an experts' report on the suggested institution of the government [as heard] of the president of the Polish People's Republic, the tribunal of state and the constitutional tribunal. The group includes seven professors of law who were assigned by the parliamentary parties of the PZPR, ZSL and SD. Let us add that the expert group has no formal legislative powers. For example, it cannot introduce a draft law. However, because there are several eminent experts on constitutional and criminal law in the group, the group's report will have basic significance in the problems under discussion.

As we know, the Military Council of National Salvation recently decided to apply to the Sejm to introduce the tribunal of state. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski passed the application to the speaker of the Sejm.

SOLIDARITY 'ACTIVISTS' SUPPORT MARTIAL LAW

LD112054 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- (?The) POLISH PRESS AGENCY has received today successive statements by (?Solidarnosc) activists in which they present their opinion on the cause of introduction of martial law in Poland.

Kazimierz Chrzanowski, chairman of the Solidarnosc works committee at the "Agroment" farming machinery plant in Lublin and member of the Solidarnosc National Commission wrote that (?sessions) of the National Commission which he attended following the union's first congress showed little concern over the strictly trade union issues.

"Many persons from the circle of experts were skillfully pulling the strings, laying emphasis on those issues which they were sure would be most appealing to Solidarnosc rank and file members. Finally, at the last session of the National Commission the cards were disclosed. Many of the National Commission members became aware then that what was really being done was the realization of goals by a narrow group of people striving to take over power under the guise of Solidarnosc," Chrzanowski pointed out.

"That's why I believe that at this point the working class was deceived and pushed into conflicts. There can be no place in a trade union for political gambles from the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other anti-socialist organizations," he stressed.

Tadeusz Lipiec, chairman of the Solidarnosc works committee at the "Walter" mechanical plant in Radom wrote that he had noticed a discrepancy in the activity of the works committee and the union's regional board.

"While we consistently pursued the direction of work typical of a trade union, the regional authorities started to be motivated by political reasons. Our organization, the biggest one in the region, was not represented on the board. 'Walter' was needed only when a necessity of a strike was arising for numbers counted then. The regional board favoured everything which did a disservice to the cause of the workers," Lipiec stressed.

"I was pointing out that Solidarnosc associating itself with the KPN and KOR will produce nothing positive, that we have no common [word indistinct] with people whose intentions we do not know, that it is not declarations but definite actions which are important. Our opinions had no effect, however.

"Having considered all the [word indistinct] I became convinced that martial law is necessary. At present, we should unite our efforts and rally round the programme of Gen Jaruzelski," Lipiec said.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES

Martial Law Violators Sentenced

LD111926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] In the period from the introduction of martial law until 9 January, 394 cases against 618 persons have been submitted before general courts, with the recommendation that they be examined under summary procedure. Voivodship courts have passed successive sentences in case of crimes violating martial law regulations and of common offenses. Successive sentences have been passed summarily against perpetrators who have committed offenses envisaged by the martial law decree [word indistinct] penal responsibility for organizing or leading a strike or a protest action constituting a continuation of the activity of an association, trade union, or organization whose activity has been suspended.

The Bielsko Biala Voivodship Court has sentenced (Julian Pichur) to 3 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of public rights.

In the cases examined summarily on criminal offenses, the Bialystok Voivodship Court has sentenced Zygmunt Kunda to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of public rights for assaulting functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the Polish Army in a public place, aimed at forcing them to abandon their officials duties. Moreover, the court has adjudicated an additional penalty by publishing the sentence in GAZETTA WSPOLCZESNA.

Recidivist Marian Krzyczkowski has been sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, fined Z15,000, deprived of public rights for 3 years and given probation for the same period of time by the Koszalin Voivodshp Court for attempted housebreaking and theft.

Curfew Violations Reported

LD120224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] For almost a month now a restriction on Citizens' movements in public places at night has been in force. The restriction was introduced by the minister of internal affairs in connection with the martial law decree.

Unfortunately, not all citizens observe the restriction, and through their actions they expose themselves to the more rigorous legal penalties sanctioned by the martial law decree. For example, misdemeanor courts in Wroclaw sentenced 1,530 persons for not observing the curfew during the period of martial law in December. In Warsaw the situation causes no concern. Instances when people are stopped after the curfew are sporadic and, as a rule, concern those from the so-called social fringe.

Union Activists Trials Reported

AU111443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 82 p 5

["Licz" report: "Against Strike Organizers; J.J. Lipski Among the Accused"]

[Text] In the Warsaw Voivodship Court summary jurisdiction trials are continuing against persons accused of organizing and leading strikes in the following Warsaw plants after the introduction of martial law: The passenger car factory in Zeran, the Warsaw steelworks and the "Ursus" plant.

On the second day of the trial of Karol Szadurski, Lech Sokolowski and Jacek Lipinski, witnesses who were accused of leading union activity after December 13 last year and of organizing and leading a strike in the Warsaw steelworks, in violation of the terms of the decree on martial law testified in court on Tuesday.

Yesterday marked the beginning of the trial of Jan Jozef Lipski, Arkadiusz Czerwinski, Jerzy Kaniewski, Witold Kaszuba and Benedykt Filoda, who were accused of leading union activity after the decree on martial law had come into effect which suspended this activity, and also of organizing and leading a strike at the "Ursus" machinery plant.

At the opening of the trial, Jan Jozef Lipski's defense asked for an adjournment on account of the accused person's state of health. In the opinion of the defense, he ought to receive specialized medical examinations. The counsel for the defense informed the court that J.J. Lipski had lately complained about his heart and circulation in connection with an operation he had in which an artificial heart valve was implanted. The defense presented a history of his illness to the court. However, in the case files is a doctor's report from the hospital attached to the penal institution J.J. Lipski was held in lately which says that he may appear before a court and take part in a trial lasting several days. The court decided to excuse Jan Jozef Lipski from appearing in court yesterday and recommended that the accused be given a medical examination by a doctor's committee.

The next accused person -- Arkadiusz Czerwinski -- then appeared before the court.

Summary Court Proceedings

AU111424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Further Sentences Under Summary Jurisdiction"]

[Excerpt] As a spokesman from the Ministry of Justice informs us, there have been altogether 259 cases brought against 424 persons by the public prosecutor's office under summary jurisdiction during the period from the day martial law was introduced up to January 4. Further sentences have been passed under summary jurisdiction on those who have committed offenses against the legal order of martial law. The Bilesko Biala Voivodship Court sentenced among others, Wieslaw Pyzio under article 46, paragraph 2 of the decree on martial law dated December 12, 1981, to deprivation of freedom for 3 years as well as loss of civic rights for 2 years. Wladyslaw [as published] Pyzio, a member of the factory committee of Solidarity and chairman of this union's branch commission in the special machine tool factory in Andrychow, organized a workers' rally on December 14, 1981, at which he incited them to strike despite the suspension of union activity. Next, on December 16, 1981, he continued this activity by means of expressing himself openly and refused to work despite his director's admonition, even though he had made a written statement that he would renounce such activity.

In contrast to this case, in which the offender displayed a marked stubbornness in his activities against the law, the Lodz Voivodship Court applied a lenient sentence to Jerzy Kality, who was accused of organizing a strike. For the court took into consideration the fact that Jerzy Kalita prevented a strike from breaking out and called the strike off, and so the court, basing its verdict on article 46, paragraph 7 of the decree of December 12, 1981, under which a lenient sentence may be applied to a person who has voluntarily withdrawn from participation in strike activity or protest actions of this kind to do likewise, sentenced him to deprivation of freedom for 1 year and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 2 years.

The courts also issued a series of sentences under summary jurisdiction for offenses which, under the penal code, are particularly menacing during martial law.

The Czestochowa Voivodship Court sentenced, among others, Ryszard Bielski to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years on the basis of article 234, paragraph 1 and article 4 of the decree of December 12, 1981, which deal with particular proceedings to be taken in cases of offenses and transgressions in time of martial law. Ryszard Bielski was responsible for attacking a functionary of the Citizens' Militia in the course of carrying out his duties.

VETERANS' UNION LEADER ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD112144 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- Reserve Colonel Wlodzimierz Sokorski, president of the Main Board of the War Veterans' Union (ZBOWID), was interviewed by PAP today about the current activities of the 750-thousand strong organization.

"ZBOWID members" Sokorski said, "have always been deeply [word indistinct] to their civic service for to the fatherland. [as received. In recent months we were filled with anxiety and fear by the advancing disintegration of the state and its economy, which was leading directly (we are all aware of this today, I think) to a complete decline of our statehood. In the situation that had developed, we accepted with understanding the imposition of martial law over a month ago.

"The establishment of the Martial Council of National Redemption which is headed by a soldier and a member of the supreme authorities of the ZBOWID union, uprooted the sources of anarchy and created conditions for the long-awaited normalization of life in the country. We wish to express our full support for the efforts of the Martial Council of National Redemption by our active attitudes and work.

"The motto of the veterans' union, "Sokorski continued commenting on the integration of the veterans' milieu, "is the conviction and the objective [word indistinct] that the shape of free [word indistinct] Poland is the result of the armed effort of many generations and of many currents of [words indistinct].

"In our ranks are former soldiers of the first [words indistinct]. The soldiers of Poland's defensive war in 1939, fighters of World War Two resistance movement in the country and [words indistinct], and of the people's armed forces, and former inmates of Nazi concentration camps.

"However there has never been and never will be a place for those who in a way unambiguously hostile and treacherous to the basic interests of the people's (?state) tried to check the wheel of [word indistinct] weapons in their hands. I am referring here to, among others, the NSZ (estreme nationalist guerrilla organization which opposed socialism in Poland [word indistinct] and just after World War Two) to which [word indistinct] anti-socialist groups wanted to pay tribute still not so long ago.

"I think that our openness to work with all those who have in mind the good of the country, has been one of the reasons for the [words indistinct] of those few extreme groups which attempted in a way to dismantle the ZBOWID union, to create milieus independent from our organization."

Talking about benefits for veterans Sokorski said that "two weeks ago the Council of Ministers by its resolution finally settled the matter concerning the milieu of former inmates of Nazi camps who have been subjected there to criminal pseudomedical experiments conducted by Nazi criminals. The matter in question concerns compensation from the FRG. The resolution states that compensation will apply not only to those who had been directly subjected to the terrible experiments, but also to those who had lost their health in concentration camps.

"The long awaited war veterans' charter, which will contain all the legislation concerning veterans so far, is expected to take final shape in the spring this year.

"The charter will also cover the scope of the union's political rights, such as its participation in the front of national accord, in the Sejm (parliamentary) and People's Council elections, and determine its role in deciding on social matters and matters of old-age and disability pensions.

"In December 1981 we received 200 million zlotys as short-term Christmas aid from the prime minister which we divided among those veterans who are most in need."

Sokorski then declared that no new verification of the union's membership was planned as that was not necessary.

Concluding Sokorski repeated:

"We have always been and will always be wholeheartedly dedicated to the civic service for socialist fatherland. At present this means the need to reaffirm in practice the approval for all the decisions of the Martial Council of National Redemption. "The union's authorities and basic cells cooperate on general social actions supporting the struggle for a return to the stability and security of the country, to the functioning of the economy, to undisturbed work in manufacturing and services, to meeting the everyday needs of the nation, and to ensuring continuity under martial law conditions, to the current, statutory tasks of the union resulting from general state premises and from the union's resolutions.

CARDINAL MACHARSKI ARRIVES IN BIELSKO BIALA

LD112230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2148 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] At the invitation of the voivodship authorities, Krakow metropolitan archbishop Cardinal Franciszek Macharski has arrived in Bielsko Biala. Taking part in a meeting with the cardinal on the side of the voivodship authorities were: plenipotentiary of the national defense committee Colonel Czeslaw Mieszczak, and Bielsko Biala Voivoda Stanislaw Luczkiewicz. The subject of the talk was church-state relations in the conditions of the state of martial law.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SCHOOL VACATION DATES

LD112032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Training today announced the dates of holidays and the principles of organizing the current school year. Firstly, for all types of school, winter holidays are suspended. This is in connection with the extension of the Christmas holidays. The first term of study ends on 12 February. The spring holidays are from 8-13 April. The school year ends on 30 June.

In secondary schools, in the matriculation year, classes will be held until 30 June.

RECENT INTERNAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS REPORTED

January Agricultural Production

LD112036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Military Council of National Salvation appeal to farmers in December of last year on procuring basic agricultural products, and the talks held by agricultural services, are meeting with a good response from an increasing number of farmers. Since the beginning of this year, the procurement points of the parish peasant's self-aid cooperatives have been especially busy.

In the first 10 days of January, agricultural producers supplied about 35,000 tons of pigs and cows for slaughter, significantly more than during the first 10 days of December of last year. Procurement of animals for slaughter is progressing well in the Notec River region, particularly in the Pila and Kalisz Voivodships.

The activation of procurement of farm animals is no doubt influenced by the introduction of martial law. Martial law has made illegal meat trading and private transportation of meat from villages to towns impossible. Despite the enlivening of livestock procurement, results so far are not of the level of the same period last year. On the other hand a satisfactorily level, higher than a year ago, has been reached by milk deliveries. Minor difficulties have appeared in the last few days through weather conditons. Difficulties with delivering milk to procurement points have appeared in Gdansk, Slupsk, Olsztyn, Suwalki, Sieradz, Lublin and other voivodships. Milk procurement may slow down in the voivodships hit by the flood disaster.

The procurement of grain is not proceeding satisfactorily. Farmers are daily delivering 250 tons of grain to the procurement points. This does not fulfill the requirements of the grain and milling industry. Activation of grain procurement to ensure flour supplies for bread-making and market supply in the coming months is becoming inevitable.

New Food, Fuel Prices

LD111954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Of the views which are reaching the State Price Commission there are many which point to the fact that the brochure which contains the proposals for price increases of food articles, heating and energy has not reached a considerable part of the public.

So let us remind you that the brochure only contains proposed new prices for a group of basic articles and services. These will be fixed centrally. This means that no decision can be made in this matter directly at the producers' end. One must state in general that the increase in retail prices both for food articles and also heating and energy is very high, two- or threefold and even fourfold in certain cases.

Here are a few examples of proposed new prices: sugar, Z46 per kilo; milk, Z10 per liter; 250 gm butter, Z60; pork joint with bones, Z360 per kilo; raw bacon, Z110; beef fillet, Z420; ham, Z550 per kilo; plain sausage, Z190; black pudding, Z60; brown sausage [salceson] Z100 per kilo.

A considerable increase in price will also apply to all sources of energy. We will pay somewhere between Z1,700 and Z2,000 per ton of coal; Z2.20 per kwh of electricity; Z4 per cu m of natural gas. Central heating costs will increase from Z3 to Z8 per sq m of residential floor space and costs for hot water will go up from Z 0.90 to Z3 also calculated on a sq m basis.

The new prices might appear shocking for many people but there are several reasons for this. The fundamental reason is the need to bring order into the whole prices system. For many years food prices have been subsidized, and to very large amount at that. Of course, the increase in prices will be compensated. There are several proposed versions here each one of which has certain good and bad points. The general principle is that children and people with lower incomes should be given privileged treatment.

Coal Extraction Figures

LD112212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Of the news from Slask, the most important still concerns the work of the miners. This is understandable.

In the difficult winter conditions, the supply of light and heat for our homes and the work of other branches of the economy depend on the work of the mine crews. In the first 10 days of the new year the miners have extracted 4,204,000 tons of coal. During the past week, over 620,000 tons of this so necessary raw material were extracted on each of several days.

The functioning of mines in the conditions of martial law and the economic reform which is being introduced were the subjects of today's conference of the coal commission of the party voivodship committee in Katowice. Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and a miner from the Siemianowice colliery, took part in the conference.

There is hope that the results achieved in mining during last week are not an accidental matter. This is confirmed by the orders for coal transport for today, which the miners have placed with the railwaymen. They have ordered wagons for the loading of 506,000 tons of coal. There was no lack of coal wagons in Slask today, but the railwaymen are concerned that if the frosty weather and difficulties with unloading wagons persist, then in 2-3 days time part of the coal will have to be directed to colliery heaps, instead of straight to the customers. Hence the appeal of Slask railwaymen to all customers to unload the wagons as quickly as possible and send them back to Katowice Voivodship because this may influence the effectiveness of the work of railwaymen for whom the frosty, winter weather, despite being troublesome and making work more difficult, does not cause major disruptions in performing their transportation tasks.

WEATHER CREATES TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

LD081706 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan (PAP) -- A return of winter and a strong wind resulted in heavy disturbances in motor and railway transportation, especially in northern Poland.

For the first time this winter snowdrifts blocked up one of the major [word indistinct] a circle highway around the tri-city of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. Presumably traffic will be reopened there not earlier than in two days time.

On January 7 at noon the effects of the attack of winter on motor routes were being removed by about 7.5 thousand roadmen. About 2.5 thousand snow ploughs and 1.6 thousand sand sprayers operated on the roads.

Frequent delays in coach transport were recorded all over the country. In the Bialystok Voivodship some coaches belonging to the Polish Motor Transport (PKS) were stuck in snowdrifts.

The attack of winter disturbed railway transport, especially in northern Poland. Particular difficulties arouse around the tri-city and Tczew and also in the Hel Peninsula and Olsztyn Voivodship. In the tri-city, patrol trains were going along the metropolitan railway route clearing the route of snow all night long. One of them left the rails blocking both tracks and tearing the traction cable off. Railway transport was restored soon on one track.

Passenger railway transport was maintianed on all routes of the Polish State Railways (PKP) but accompanied by serious delays. For example a train going from Warsaw to Szczecin was 5 hours late. Snow-clearing teams were assisted by employees of local plants and soldiers.

Strong winds caused a damage of energy supply lines. In the area of Piotrkow, central Poland, one high-tension line and 13 medium-tension transmission lines were damaged. Many towns and villages were cut off energy supplies. On Wednesday evening several districts of Walbrzych were cut off energy supplies for almost three hours due to the breaking of lines. Forests were also considerably damaged due to high winds.

Heavy snowfalls, storm, frost and wind intensity reaching 11 degrees Beaufort [words indistinct] hampered ship transport and work in ports and repair shipyards of Gdansk and Gdynia.

In Gdynia a floating hoister came off mooring ropes hitting the stern of a Soviet ship which was being unloaded. Also in the Gdynia port owing to the loosening of mooring ropes the M/S "Solski" ship hit a crane construction causing a serious damage to the crane. In the fuel pier in the northern port the building housing air compressing machinery was flooded because of big waves. Two employees were injured with broken glass.

Owing to the stormy weather the Baltic fishing boats stay in ports. Snow storm and strong winds also disturbed the work of some fish processing plants.

Better weather was recorded over the western coast. The repair shipyards in Szczecin and Swinoujscie are operating normally. In the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex loading and unloading of ships is being continued in spite of some stoppages of work resulting from atmospheric conditions.

Due to deteriorating weather the Gdansk voivoda decided to ban, as from Jan 8, all private motor vehicle traffic in the area cars which got stuck in snowdrifts blocked the roads and hampered the movement of snow ploughs and delivery vans.

Round-the-clock emergency service in all hospitals was ordered and 6 break-down service stations were put on full alert.

Port Activity Affected

LD120348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Office of Maritime Economy press spokesman reports that shipping traffic is increasing in our ports, as is the quality of goods being transloaded.

However, during the last 24 hours, dockers have transloaded a relatively small quantity of goods because of the exceptionally difficult weather conditions.

The weather frequently causes breaks in work which, for example in Gdynia, amounted to as much as 14 hours in the past 24. In Gdansk around 20,000 tons were transloaded, whereas just under 6,000 tons were transloaded in Gdynia and approximately 12,000 tons in the Szczecin-Swinoujsice port complex.

Approximately 167 tons of fish were unloaded in the fishing ports during the past 24 hours, and 35800 kg of fish and fish products were sent to the interior of the country.

Unfortunately, the majority of the fishing smacks are in the prots because of the weather. The employees of the Korab enterprise in Ustka have decided to send 10 tons of fish preserves to the Plock region as aid for the flood victims. The consignment is already being prepared.

Szczecin Port Complex Copes

LD091728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The dockers of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex have been working in very difficult conditions for several days now. The snow has stopped falling but there is still heavy frost. This is causing a great deal of trouble with transloading some goods, particularly coal which arrives from Silesia frozen so solid that it has to be hacked apart with picks before unloading. Despite this, the port is working without any great disruption. Today 33 vessels belonging to Polish and foreign shipping companies were in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex.

Warsaw on Weather Difficulties

LD112016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] There are still sizeable disruptions today in the functioning of transportation. The disruptions are caused by snowfalls, frosts and, increasingly more often, by floods. Many roads are not passable. There are also difficulties in train travel. The tri-city ring road remains closed. Road workers are having difficulty clearing it because they do not have the appropriate equipment.

Fifteen sections of secondary roads totalling 158 kilometers are impassable in Gdansk, Suwalki, Olsztyn and Slupsk Voivodships, and other places. Snowdrifts which are 1.5 meters high in some places have blocked the 22 kilometer long Grajewo-Elk road, among others. Furthermore, snow drifts have made traffic impossible on almost 5,000 kilometers of tertiary roads. The most difficult situation was noted in the Suwalki Voivodship, where snow has covered 1,500 kilometers of roads.

Floods are also creating difficulty in road traffic. The Plock-Radziwie-Lack road, which is of major transportation importance, was impassable because a 3 kilometer section is underwater. No vehicular traffice could move along a 20 kilometer section of the Plock-Wloclawek road. The floods have also made vehicular traffic impossible on 20 sections of tertiary routes totally 128 kilometers in Plock Ostroleka, Konin, Gliwice, Opole, Kalisz, Szczecin and Gorzow Voivodships.

Disruptions in train traffic have been noted. International trains coming to our country have had serious delays. Domestic train travel has been much better than in preceeding days; delays were 1/2 hour at most.

There are difficulties in the work of marshalling yards. The railwaymen have had difficulties with frozen cargo and this has caused delays in unloading railway cars. As a result of this, and also because of the sluggishness of some of the Polish State Railways' [PKP] customers, Slask has a shortage of coal cars needed for loading coal. The PKP headquarters again appeals to railway customers to do everything possible to empty the rolling stock sent to them as quickly as possible.

SUPPLY SITUATION IN PROVINCES SUMMARIZED

LD111446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Report by correspondent (Andrzej Kotulewski)]

[Text] In Katowice at the moment the thermometer reads 7 degrees centigrade. The return of winter has not caused major disruptions. On railways, during the last 24 hours, as a result of low temperature there were cases in which electric traction [as heard] was damaged, but as a deputy director for the Silesian directorate of state railways, (Kazimierz Grot), informed me, miners received 100 percent of the rail cars ordered for transporting coal. Today, 25 trains will probably be sent off from Silesia to central Poland; they have been waiting to depart since yesterday.

In the course of the first 10 days of the new year, miners extracted 4,204,458 tons of coal. This is a good result when one bears in mind the fact that there were a lot of vacations recently. But the situation in mining is difficult. Considerable shortages occurred in parts and mining machines. For instance, in the (?Piotrowice) mining machine factory, as Director Eugeniusz Kutka informed me, only one combine is producing. The tasks for January include 18 machines of this type. The cutback in production is caused primarily by a lack of metallurgical, rolled and forged products, and also by a shortage of bearings from Krasnik and Poznan.

The shortage of pipes is complicating the production in (?"Fazof") mechanized casings [obudow zmechanizowanych] factory in Tarnowskie Gory, although here 150 sections for three kinds of mining casings were completed. Repair services in the mines are complaining of a lack of electric motors from the "Celma" plant in Cieszyn, and also a shortage of oil and grease. This is a very important problem which requires a rapid solution, for it may cause disruptions in the work in mines, which so far has been regular.

LATEST REPORTAGE ON PLOCK FLOOD, EVACUATION

Evacuation Ordered

LD101458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Plock voivoda has made the following announcement: The voivodship has been affected by a natural disaster on an unprecedented scale. Since yesterday the Vistula waters have flooded more than 3,000 hectares of arable land. This has caused the evacuation of several thousand people. The danger is growing all the time in an area stretching from Duninow to Wyszogrod.

The disaster has already affected the following parishes: Bordowiczki, Nowy Duninow, Gabin and the left bank district of Plock, Radzihwie. The danger is rapidly increasing for the parishes of Slubice, Ilow, bodzanow, Mala Wies, Wyszogrod and Czerwinsk. No technical measures are adequate to check the continually growing danger.

During the next few hours villages in Dobrzykow, Slubice, Ilowo, Borowiczki and Osnica will be flooded. In these circumstances I again urge you that the areas mentioned be evacuated uncondionally and immediately with the use of your own means of transportation, and without waiting for the assistance of services in charge of the operations. I order the heads of economic units in the area to evacuate them at once. The antiflood operation is directed by parish offices, the employees of which furnish information about roads, evacuation areas, medical and food centers.

I urge discipline and order. Thousands of men, including soldiers, militiamen and firemen extend selfless help to you. Its effects depend however on your understanding of the complete seriousness of the existing, continually worsening situation.

Plock Flood 'Dramatic'

LD120800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The flood situation in the Plock region is dramatic. In the town itself, the danger level on the Vistula has been exceeded by almost 2 and 1/2 meters and below Wyszogrod, by 2 meters.

The mighty ice barrier, near [words indistinct], reaches the very bottom and is around 10 km wide. Icebreakers are powerless; TNT has proved ineffective as well. The possibility of bombarding the ice jam from the air is being considered. Beforehand, however, it would be necessary to evacuate the population, even from localities not threatened by the flood.

The protective walls have been broken down in several places on the left bank, and around noon yesterday the wall on the right bank of the river was broken. Fourteen thousand hectares are under water. This area is continually increasing.

General Siwicki Visits Plock

LD110946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In view of the exceptionally difficult flood situation in the Plock district, the area affected by the disaster has been visited by Gen Florian Siwicki, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and deputy minister of national defense, acting under the authorization of chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Gen Florian Siwicki recognized the need to deploy all available forces and means at the disposal of the central authorities. In particular, he stressed the urgent need to save the health and life of the inhabitants of the areas affected by the disaster. The evacuation of 4,000 people from the left bank section of Plock-Radziwie is nearing its end. Losses are immense. Among other things, the flood caused the cutting off of road and rail communications with the southern half of the Plock Voivodship. The friendship pipeline, which carries oil from the Soviet Union to the GDR, and the sole remaining water intake for Plock are threatened. About 60 people injured in the rail disaster on Saturday as a result of water undermining the rail embankment between the Plock-Miasto and Plock-Radzieie stations are in a hospital. The condition of one of the victims of the catastrophe is serious. Water continues to flow through the breached protective embankment, pouring into the (Ilow)-Dobrzykow valley onto the area of the parishes of Slubice and Ilow. The evacuation is continuing, although despite the intensive informative activities not all the inhabitants of these regions are aware of the immediate threat to their lives.

Additional Evacuation Necessary

LD121014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The flood situation in Plock Voivodship is still dramatic. The ice jam in the Duninow region is still blocking the Vistula valley causing flooding in increasingly greater areas. In the Sliwice and Kijow parishes it is necessary to immediately evacuate about 4,000 people and over 6,000 farm animals. If the water level does not drop, it will be necessary to evacuate over 20,000 persons. According to current estimates, the losses exceed Z3 billion.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS VARIETY OF ISSUES

Reagan-Schmidt Talks Viewed

LD111506 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- Today's Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented on the talks held by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, their attitudes towards Poland and the way these were reflected in Western press.

Wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: "President Reagan, backed whole-heartedly by his country's press, is trying, though his demands that [word indistinct] should support economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, to create an artificial [word indistinct] problem out of Poland internal affairs. Schmidt, on the other hand, though he, too, voiced his negative opinion of the developments in Poland, categorically protested against the Federal Republic joining the sanctions imposed by Reagan."

The paper noted that "the fact can be hardly disregarded that the dominating topic of the one-and-a-half-hour long exchange of views between the leaders of the most powerful of the imperialist powers and its most important European ally [passage indistinct].

"The President and chancellor speak in this declaration literally about solving Poland's problems without external interference. However, immediately after saying that, they formulate further demands addressed to the Polish Government concerning precisely Poland's internal problems," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed out.

The paper wondered "what would the reaction of the two statesmen be, if say, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev discussed the problems of the 'coloured' in the U.S.A. or the brutal treatment by the police of the citizens of the Federal Republic protesting against the construction of nuclear power plants, and then formulated demands on these matters with respect to the governments in Washington or Bonn."

Concluding, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI noted that "a great majority of bourgeois press did not even notice the obvious contradiction between the protest against 'external interference' in Polish affairs carried by the declaration, and a striking display or interference contained in the text of the declaration itself."

U.S. 'Hostile Attitude'

LD111804 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 11 Jan 82

["U.S. Administration Hostile to Polish People" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- The Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today said the developments in Poland since December 12 last year have prompted nervous reactions from some Western governments and rightist trade unions in the West. The paper described recent statements by U.S. administration officials as an attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. Referring to the announced economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, the paper charged the U.S. administration of a hostile attitude towards the Polish nation. The paper also said the unprecedented treatment which the two former Polish ambassadors, traitors and defectors Spasowski and Rurarz, received from President Reagan, the head of one of world powers, is unlikely to favour good relations between Poland and the U.S.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI termed as ungrounded slander the attempts made by Western centres and opponents of socialism in Poland in connection with the introduction of martial law in Poland to prove to Polish society their allegations saying that the army is introducing dictatorship or that the process of socialist renewal in Poland's socio-economic life is going to be given up.

'Hope' for Economic Situation

AU111651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Andrzej Leszczynski article: "Reports Obtained With Difficulty"]

[Text] The order, which is always in effect, of respecting the facts of reality has particular significance today. So it would be wrong to treat the favorable reports which are reaching us more and more frequently from the economic front as a sign that we are emerging from the depths of the economic crisis. That is not the case, as our shops clearly show.

When I heard that coal extraction last Monday amounted to 617,000 tons, I recalled at the same time that in the second and third quarters of last year daily coal extraction was only just half that amount. The shortages which are today limiting power capabilities and fuel supplies to rural areas, as well as exports, cannot be made up for by a few successful days. Months of evenly good work are needed for this. It is the same with other products, especially the necessities of everyday life. Let us not deceive ourselves; we need a lot of arduous, steady work in order to fill but a portion of the shelves in the shops.

Yet with such a realistic appraisal, free of abstract wishes and new events it is worth looking around and taking stock of the concrete new events which have been taking place for several weeks. Yesterday we gave our readers news that work on 19 ships had been taken up a the Gdansk shipyard, and that the full daily quota of work was being carried out at the Lenin steelworks. On the same day, as our correspondent tells us, 20,000 square meters of central heating burners had been produced, above plan, at the cast steel foundry in Staporkow in the Kielce region, enough to heat 2,000 apartments. The day before yesterday we reported on additiona' tons of sulfur which had been extracted from the Jeziorek mine in Tarnobrzeg, also above plan.

Reports of signals: With all the due care with which I receive them, I reckon that in connection with other, earlier reports and also those not recorded by our correspondents, these reports are slowly beginning to create a new situation in quality.

What should we call it? I think that it would be most appropriate to say that the reverse gear in which we drove for almost the whole of last year has been disengaged and the economy has had a push-start to move forward. The frenzied ride downhill toward the roundabout of economic chaos and devastation toward which we were being impetuously steered by the wave of strikes and destructive opposition has been halted.

Freed from factious inspiration, we are giving increasingly clear proof of our industriousness and capability, and also enterprise and foresight. We are doing so because today, under conditions fraught with difficulties, shortages of raw materials and broken ties of cooperation, particular interest and application are necessary in order to maintain smooth production. And such undisturbed work is being done by thousands of workers in this country.

Reading the news coming from the enterprises, it is worth considering how many obstacles it is necessary to overcome, how many difficulties it is necessary to conquer, in order, despite everything, for chimneys to smoke and production on the assembly line to continue. And it is worth considering the number of times one has to tire himself these days by getting to work in the morning from a distant village and home again. Yet it is exactly this citizen's effort which thousands of workers are making today, as a result of which we have stopped the recession.

It is true that we are not moving forward with the same speed as our needs, nor with the speed in proportion to the amount of effort we put in. But it is also necessary to concentrate the enormous effort which will enable us to overcome the economic inertia of the last months and the entire past decade. In the favorable reports arriving from all over the country, I find an indication of this concentration, of this mustering of forces, of this mobilization essential for snatching the country out of the crisis. Even if they do not bring any clearly-felt results yet, they show the possibilities, the growth of respect toward work and the understanding that only this way can we achieve anything at all. This is a good prognosis for the future and particularly for the difficult months of the new year.

These months will be difficult because changes await us which it is difficult to consider as pleasant -- prices rises, shifts in the labor market, or other changes as a result of the reform and alteration in the pitch of the economy. However, when coupled with our personal effort, they point out the straight and narrow road of emerging from the crisis, of enriching the market, and of running the economy effectively; slowly but surely.

The last few weeks clearly show that if no one interferes with us, does not make things difficult for us, does not open our consciences to conflict, then we can work.

We can work for ourselves and for Poland. This creates hope on this particular day, which is passing by without a strike and without any unjustified stoppage.

Conditions for Price Reform

LD090724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in the permanent series called "Martial Law and the Economy" tackles today the subject of the social conditions for price reform. Zdzislaw (Bombers) draws attention to the fact that price changes in our country have an infamous history. The term social allergy to prices has been used without justification. But one cannot say, either, that the price changes being implemented recently, for bread and cigarettes, were prepared properly and crowned with success. In this connection such basic changes in supply prices and, following this, retail prices, must be accompanied by broad, full and credible information about the economic indispensability and social consequences of price reform.

Further on in the article, the author recalls that partial price adjustments have not balanced demand and supply for individual products because this was not possible in the conditions of the overall imbalance and confusion of the market. No stance was made on this problem. However, the question still stands as to whether the reform should be carried out in stages or all at once. The current prices policy and its social and economic consequences have not been assessed. Society is troubled by many questions which remain unanswered. For instance, will the prices reform introduce a state of market equilibrium? Will rationing the purchasing of goods be maintained after it is carried out and which goods will it apply to? Must the increase in prices be so high? Are the calculations of costs as the foundation for fixing prices correct. There are considerably more questions of this type.

Zdzislaw (Bombers) also draws attention to the fact that martial law in the state cannot take the burden off institutions and persons who are responsible for economic policy in general and also for such important sectors of the economic policy as the drawing up of concepts, and the proper promotion and popularization of the principles governing the prices reform.

So much for the social conditions for the prices reform from ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Daily Views Price Reform

LD111208 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- In a commentary on a new price system proposal contained in the widely disseminated booklet of the State Price Commission, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reiterated today that the object of the price reform is to ensure that all industrial enterprises are capable of what came to be known in Poland as a "triple-self" mode of operation: self-sufficiency, self-management and self-financing.

The self-financing requirement, the daily said, would be "downright impossible to carry out given the price system in effect to date, a system which fails to fulfill its basic function. In a majority of cases the existing prices are a far cry from the manufacturing costs. Moreover, they fail to balance the supply with the demand thereby adding to the disruption of the market mechanisms."

The daily continued that the phenomenon of unprofitable production affecting many economic areas is particularly glaring in foodstuffs.

"Hence the farmers" trend, so bad for the market, to give up production of many foodstuffs and buy them, instead via a retail network at a much cheaper cost.

"In short, the new price system, by balancing the product prices to the production outlays, is to make production profitable," wound up the newspaper.

Szczepanski Trial Viewed

LD112036 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP) -- While commenting on the trial of Maciej Szczepanski, ex-chairman of the Polish Radio and TV Committee, the TRYBUNA LUDU daily wrote:

"His personality, and this is noticeable even now, must have been very helpful to him in his career, especially over the last decade. Those who were counted on then were active and enterprising people -- provided, however, they could be trusted and remained in the orbit of magnetizing influence of power. Ethical and moral values, on the other hand, were of minor importance. A giant leap into modernization of Poland was to be made by such people. 'The top' was of the opinion that their initiative should not be hampered nor should a watchful eye be put on them. Maciej Szczepanski correspondend to such a model.

"Szczepanskiy vividly pictures his image of the committee's chairman, evaluates and blames others including his then sponsor and protectors. He (?clearly) [words indistinct] that he found himself in the dock due to a political intrigue plotted by the supreme chamber of control and general prosecutor's office," said the daily. "While presenting all that risky business which, in his opinion, he was developing so well and with such a momentum, he does not even mention that for each of those ventures he staked not his own but social means. He reached for them unscrupulously even in the last period of the decade when crisis had already been gripping the economy," TRYBUNA LUDU continued.

"Investments were carried (by Szczepanski-led committee) illegally irrespective of allocated funds for materials and work which at that time were being distributed strictly for the most urgent needs.

"Majciej Szczepanski knew that he could avail himself of that in the then circumstances. He was supported by a mighty protector, the first official in Poland, whom he does not try to spare how in changed conditions.

"His (Gierek's) policy and economy was a disaster as it was not based on proper methods of management. Gierek should be tried neither for VIP's villas nor licences or loans but for his departure from Marxism and for the fact that he did not understand that the way the building industry was being developed verged on a sabotage.

"The above comments uttered today by Maciej Szczepanski say more about what kind of man he is," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

Writer on Intelligentsia

LD090730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The next item comes from TRYBUNA LUDU. Today it is difficult to notice the complex situation which has come about in intelligentsia communities, particularly in communities of people concerned with science or culture. Various opinions clash in these communities and opposed stances confront one another. The paper prints a statement by the well-known writer and publicist Kazimierz Kozniewski on the subject of the role and duties of the Polish intelligentsia.

The published text, which is viewed as being a text for discussion by the editors, will no doubt upset some people because of the sharpness of some of the views of the author and because of features in the text which are similar to lampoons.

But as it is stressed in the introduction we are living in times which are favorable for a sharpness of views and which perhaps even demand such views. The statement by Kazimierz Kozniewski bears the title "I Have Been Let Down by the Stance of the Intelligentsia."

Need for Independent Thought

LD110634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] "There Is a Need for Political Thought" is the title of an article by Czeslaw Gorzak, in Dziennik Ludowy.

The author discusses the functioning of the state and the economy in the period of martial law. One thing is certain, according to the article: The end to martial law will not be advanced by inaction and passivity. It is dependent upon the pace of the returning equilibrium and the relevant indispensable strength to the economy, since democracy can only be afforded by a strong state.

Further on in the article, the author concludes that action to strengthen our economy means participation in advancing the date for the lifting of martial law, whereas to counter its consolidation means prolonging the restrictions of civil liberties.

The author also concludes that thought must not be suspended. There is at present a greater need for political thought -- independent but subordinated to social conditions and goals -- than ever before.

Local Salvation Committees

LD091616 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] We do not merely exist under martial law, we continue to participate in the great national discussion on the shape of our everyday life, on the future of the fatherland, Bogdana Gajdeczkowa writes in an article in today's edition of TRYBUNA LUDU entitled "the nation bears enough strength and wisdom within itself." For understandable reasons this discussion is not taking place, as before, on a broad public forum. It has entered our family homes: It has become more private, which does not mean it is quieter in its significance or feeling. The TRYBUNA LUDU journalist continues: The Military Council of National Salvation does not replace the organs of the authorities.

In the closing days of last year the first indications reached us that local committees of national salvation were coming into being. On the party's initiative a citizen's committee of national salvation came into being in the Jezyce district of Poznzn, made up of representatives of various milieux. A similar committee came into being in Zakopane and in Wloclawek and Koszalin voivodships. They came into being and are coming into being as a way of presenting a broad social cross-section. They bring together people who are coming forward with initiatives that serve to strengthen social calm, better management in every sector of work, the satisfaction of the most vital needs of the citizens of their milieux. This movement deserves high approbation and support, after all if we do not help ourselves, no one else will help us. A great many arduous, unglamorous and ordinary civic accomplishments are necessary for this to occur. That ought to be the measure of the patriotism of each and every one of us.

TU Funds Embezzlement

LD120954 Warsaw PAP in English 0844 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- "Perhaps nobody of the Solidarity rank-and-file members could have expected the trade union fees paid by them to be squandered, and suppose that the sums of money that were assumed to serve those who needed them most would become the object of embezzlements by some union activists and their talebearers," the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in an article giving data about spending union funds by Solidarity.

The paper gave examples of incorrectness in financial activity of the Mazowsze chapter of Solidarity and wrote:

"This state emboldened and encouraged to further financial swindles. Bills were presented without invoices and gained acceptance. Expenditures allegedly made on business trips were refunded without asking for receipts. Activists resorted to various statements and written obligations to take out as much as possible from the coffers of the union, and they succeeded.

"Many of Solidarity full-time activists were not marked by common human modesty and honesty in financial issues," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and wrote in conclusion:

"There were people in many branches of the union who preyed on human naivety. Speaking a lot about equality and justice, these people often resorted to common theft."

STUDENT UNION DISBANDING VIEWED

AU111624 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[P.R. Commentary: "That School Life Should Become Normal"]

[Text] In line with the decision of the Military Council for National Salvation, students will soon return to their higher schools. This decision is yet another indication that life in our country is normalizing, and is proof of the importance attached by us to the role of higher schools and to normalizing the situation of students. We have waited for this, especially in view of the fact that the fall strike and the most recent break have created large losses in time, which the students and their teachers will have to make up.

However, there will no longer be a place for the Independent Students Association. The decision of the Ministry of Science, Higher School and Technology to disband that union was actually inevitable. This is the reflection that arises when one objectively appraises the activities of that organization, especially of its leadership, in the year of its operation. By objectively we mean: looking at these activities from the viewpoint of the student community's true interests, above all from the viewpoint of the creative role the future intelligentsia is to play in the country's development.

The Independent Students Association leadership established links with the most reactionary opposition forces -- Polish and foreign. Having enmeshed some students, this leadership organized actions of a clearly destructive character to hinder the process of positive changes in higher schools. This provoked prolonged strikes, disorganizing the life of the schools and hindering most students in continuing their studies. We wrote about that many times, hoping that the members of the Independent Students Association might see the true aims and intentions of their leadership and force it to change the false policy. The authorities also issued several warnings.

It is true that the Independent Students Association did not gain an extensive social base for its activities, but there are still people who -- by virtue of the criticism of the past -- believed that the union would be a creative and progressive organization.

We should think that most of these people did not share the political aims of the union's leadership, but identified themselves with the slogans that concerned the students' justified rights, self-government, influence of higher schools' work and conditions for obtaining reliable knowledge, discovering scientific truth and promoting true autonomy.

These slogans had been put forward by the student leftwing much before the Independent Students Association. The demands in question have been partially met and some have been suspended temporarily in their implementation because of martial law. That is why the Independent Students Association members should have examined once more the nature of their true aspirations and ideals, and their compatibility with the country's general interests, in order to reach the conclusion that their aspirations and ideals are not in conflict with the social change program, which no one has abandoned. In their revaluations and appraisals the union members can no doubt count on their student colleagues, on academic instructors and on party members. They need this help so they can continue their studies and meet their needs for social activity with a sense of full security.

Administrative decisions are never easy, but they are made in the final resort and out of necessity. Besides they concern just this one organization. These decisions were a must in order to restore higher schools to their normal life.

We hope that all those who are really interested in acquiring knowledge and high qualifications and, eventually, a higher degree will not lose even a day of study. We are convinced that the higher school authorities will do all they can to continue the academic year in good order and discipline and in an atmosphere of seriousness and intensive schooling. We think that this will gradually revitalize intellectual life at higher schools and stimulate social life, which will go hand in hand with the consideration of how to create a most favorable atmosphere for the announced social reforms under the new conditions -- without the threats of strikes and conflicts.

FOREIGN AID FROM USSR, YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

Supplies From USSR

LD111232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Dispatch by correspondent Andrzej Domczyycyn]

[Excerpts] The personnel of the country's largest border transloading station system, Zurawica-Medyka-Werhrata, have been working ever since the first days of the new year in difficult conditions caused both by the winter and by the rigors of the state of martial law.

Last Saturday and Sunday the railwaymen received from the Soviet Union 35,498 tons of coal and ore concentrates, pig iron and liquid fuels, as well as 309 tons of sunflower oil. Agricultural equipment has also arrived at the station at Wehrata from the Soviet Union. In the past 2 days the railwaymen of this dry port dispatched a total of 47,336 tons of various goods further into the country. Their work was made difficult by a rather low temperature and wind. Today the weather shows considerable improvement; it is warmer and the sun has been shining since early morning.

Yugoslavia To Send Food

LD112330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Yugoslav ambassador to Poland, Muhidin Begic, has informed Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the minister for foreign trade, that the Government of Yugoslavia has decided, in this difficult period for our country, to grant Poland nonrepayable aid in the form of food supplies. These supplies will include 1,000 tons of beef, 5,000 tons of rice, 1,000 tons of pasta, 50 tons of cornflour and 500 tons of high-quality, ready-made meat and vegetable dishes.

It is worth noting that the Yugoslavs will deliver everything at their own cost, with their own transport, to addresses indicated by our Ministry of Foreign Trade.

First transports by sea and road will set out in the next few days. The value of Yugoslav nonrepayable food aid is estimated at more or less $15 million. It is worth emphasizing that Yugoslavia, our trading partner for many years, also feels the effects of the world recession, especially because it has to buy oil exclusively in the expensive Arab market, and like Poland it has import-intensive industry. This is all the more reason for greatly appreciating the friendly gesture of this country.

SOVIET OIL TANKER LEAVES NAKHODKA FOR PACIFIC

LD121010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Transocean, a fishing industrial and service enterprise which operates in Szczecin, reports that the Soviet tanker Amursk, chartered by Transocean, has left Nakhodka with a cargo of approximately 4,000 tons of oil for the Polish long-range fishing fleet in the Pacific Ocean. The voyage of the Amursk has inaugurated this year's deliveries of Soviet oil for our fishing vessels. The Polish fishing fleet in the Atlantic Ocean will receive the next lot of deliveries. Fishing vessels are to receive a total of 35,000 tons of Soviet oil in the first quarter year.

HUPALOWSKI IN LIBYA, RECEIVED BY AL-QADHDHAFI

LD111932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, has been staying in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was received by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to whom he handed a personal message from Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The message refers to Polish-Libyan cooperation in the light of the current situation in our country, and to the support being given by the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leader for the steps being taken by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic aimed at normalizing life in the country and overcoming the socioeconomic crisis. The meeting provided an opportunity for stressing mutually the will to stengthen and expand all-round, friendly cooperation.

GREETINGS SENT TO CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081549 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Fidel Castro on Cuban anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

On behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, we send all the Cuban communists and the Cuban people our fraternal greetings and best wishes on the 23d anniversary of the victory of the revolution. In this way we wish to express our esteem for the Cuban people's work and struggle to impelment the ambitious plans mapped out by the Second PCC Congress.

Socialist Cuba, which is a firm member of the community of the socialist countries, has won the acclamation of the world's nations for supporting the just struggles for national and social liberation in all continents. Your country's leadership of the Nonaligned Movement is honorable proof of this.

Tempered in the struggle against colonizers and imperialists, the Cuban people are able to value the need for internal calm and for building socialism without the interference of hostile forces and understand the need to defend their achievements with all their strength. That is why we value and will value the Cubans' support and regard for our efforts in the struggle against counterrevolution and to restore the stability and undisturbed socialist development of our state. On our part we will continue to strengthen our ties of brotherhood and friendship for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the socialist community.

Esteemed Comrade Castro, please accept our best and cordial wishes for the prosperity of the fraternal people of socialist Cuba.

[Signed] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

PARLIAMENTARIAN SAYS WALESA 'NOT ILL TREATED'

LD112238 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Lech Walesa is not being ill-treated. A Polish parliamentarian visiting France -- the first to come since the introduction of martial law -- indicated in Paris this evening that Lech Walesa receives his chaplain in the house where he is staying, 20 kilometers from Warsaw, every day. This chaplain is a close colleague of the archbishop of Poland, Msgr Glemp.

According to this parliamentarian, Mr Wojna, the Solidarity leader has received members of his family for several days.

Mr Wojna also explained that the problem currently faced by the Polish authorities is ending the state of emergency -- but with a formula which would more or less allow for the possibility of the Solidarity trade union existing. The Polish parliament is due to assemble on 20 January and this will perhaps be discussed at that time.

U.S. Pressure Scored

LD111600 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A visitor from Poland arrived in Paris this morning. He is Ryszard Wojna, a deputy in the Polish Sejm and vice president of its foreign affairs committee. He was greeted by Michel Barthelemy who asked him how he thought the Poles would react to the meeting of NATO foreign ministers and to American pressure for sanctions to be applied to Poland:

[Begin Wojna recording] We cannot understand why precisely the Americans with whom traditional friendship and affection has linked us for centuries -- as it has with France -- why then should the American exert such pressure on their allies in Europe to isolate Poland from the West. After all, this is the aim of the sanctions demanded by the Americans against Poland. I am not speaking here of sanctions against the Soviet Union; this does not concern us. We tell everybody -- and we have contacts with many countries -- that we are naturally seeking a political solution. Power in the hands of the military does not solve anything; all it does is to stop events which could well end tragically.

In this political normalization, this political solution, it is clear that we need a certain amount of support from the West. If the West takes a hard line toward Poland, with sanctions, etc, then automatically it encourages the hawks in our country.

VATICAN REPORTS GLEMP 10 JAN HOMILY IN WARSAW

LD111728 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, delivered a homily yesterday at St Augustine's Church in Warsaw, during holy mass attended by about 2,000 people, Excerpts from the homily have reached us through Western press agencies.

The primate said, among other things, that the cause of the crises which have been afflicting our country for such a long time, and particularly strongly at this present moment, is sin. It is sin which causes society to lose its bearings and [words indistinct]. There may be other causes which have brought this situation about but we know that if there were more holy persons, more honest Christians, more responsible persons, persons that respect others no matter whether they belong to the party or not, if they acted in accordance with God's commandments we would not have been afflicted by so many misfortunes. If we wish today to [words indistinct] the first thing to do is to renew our lives in accordance with the principles of Jesus Christ. Only afterwards will we able to elaborate the plans for reform of the structures and organization.

The agencies then quote an excerpt in which the primate said: We are turning to the Holy Virgin with our hearts filled with pain which we feel both in our everyday life and in our professional activities. In many families people have been arrested or interned. Families are split and divided; often they know nothing about their nearest and dearest. This pain is felt by the whole of society and the whole of the church which, within its powers, makes efforts on behalf of these persons. We, the primate continued, intervene, plead and write; we seek to visit all the isolation camps with pastoral services. In this way we can at least bring some relief, but, above all, we wish to bring with us the power of God, hope, and peace of mind and heart.

Another pain is [words indistinct] and here many people have to face the problem of conscience, which is always a personal problem. [Words indistinct] not even God intervenes in our conscience; but he will judge us according to our conscience. [Words indistinct] and nobody should break that conscience.

Warning against hatred. The primate said among other things: It is necessary to preserve love. But how can it be preserved in [words indistinct], when hatred is generated, hatred which is a psychological reaction? It can be and it should be kept under control, because hatred doesn't build anything good? [passage indistinct]

POPE NOTES SITUATION, 'VIOLATION OF CONSCIENCE'

LD101632 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpts] With today's feast of the baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan, the church closes not only the Christmas season but also that of the Epiphany of the Lord. In the liturgy of the church a new year begins in which the ministry of Jesus Christ will be recalled through the readings of the mass. And so in his angelus discourse at noon today, John Paul II spoke about the important (?feast) we celebrate on this day.

And finally, John Paul II referred once again to the situation in his homeland, a country still under the burden of martial law. The society of the whole world, and in particular the nations of Europe and America, continue to show their concern at the situation created in Poland with the declaration of the (?state) of martial law, John Paul II said. Such a state has brought and still brings in itself the violation of the fundamental rights of man and the nation.

In his discourse on the feast of the Epiphany, the primate of Poland affirmed in the same way as did the cardinal of Krakow that one of the most fundamental rights of man has been violated: the right to liberty of conscience and one's conviction. Under the threat of losing their jobs, the pope continued, citizens are being forced to sign declarations which do not agree with their conscience or their convictions. The violation of conscience is a serious injury done to man. It is the most pitiful blow inflicted upon human dignity. It is, in a certain sense, worse than inflicting physical death, than killing. Do not fear those who can kill the body, said Christ, showing how much greater is the evil done to the human spirit and to human conscience.

And the pope then concluded his angelus discourse with the strong statement: The principle of respect of conscience is a fundamental right of man, guaranteed by constitutions and international agreements. I raise my voice to God, together with all men of good will, so that the consciences of my fellow countrymen shall not be suppressed.

BISHOPS CITE 'DISILLUSIONMENT, BITTERNESS'

LD081356 Hamburg DPA in German 1156 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jan (DPA) -- The Polish Catholic Church sees Moscow as the "clear cause" of the present situation in that country. This information was circulated by sources at the German bishop's conference in Bonn today. For this reason the economic sanctions by the United States, which were not against the Polish people, but against Moscow and the Warsaw military government, were also welcomed. In contrast, the sources said, there was disappointment with the initial stance of the Federal Government, which had been well-informed about actual events.

According to current information, the sources said that there was growing "disillusionment, paralysis and bitterness" in Poland. Hope was fading also in the Polish Episcopate that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski would succeed in continuing the reform course. In the mediation attempts by the Polish church nearly everything so far had failed. While the Soviet leadership was demanding even stronger action, no serious attempts at talks between the church and the military government was apparent. The hope of an improvement, which had still been able a week ago, had almost disappeared. There was no tendency noticeable to release the members of the Solidarity Presidium -- a pre-condition of trade union leader Lech Walesa for talks with the government.

The informed sources at the German bishop's conference told of the concern of the Polish church that there would be an increased propaganda campaign against the Solidarity trade union in the next days, implying among other things that it had attempted to buy weapons from the West. A complicity between the church and Solidarity is also clearly to be alleged and a defamatory campaign begun against Walesa. The church was attempting further mediation but had also decided on resistance if the reform course were not resumed "very soon."

On 17 January a collection for further aid to Poland will take place in Catholic churches in the FRG.

CENSORSHIP ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS LIFTED 9 JAN

LD091342 Hamburg DPA in German 1244 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (DPA) -- The Polish authorities today lifted the censorship rules applying to foreign correspondents accredited in Poland. However, the journalists still cannot use their own Telex lines but must file their copy via the press center set up by the Foreign Ministry.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in Warsaw that foreign embassies will be given with immediate effect a Telex link for messages abroad.

They can also contact their consulates by Telex. The state-owned Polish Television has also set up facilities for the transmission of pictorial material from accredited television correspondents.

BRITISH JOURNALIST ARRESTED 18 DEC, ON TRIAL

LD091718 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1537 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text A British journalist has been arrested in Poland and put on trial under the martial law regulations, it was announced today.

Greg Miskiw, 32, of the SUNDAY MIRROR, is believed to have been held by the Polish authorities since December 18. He has been charged with visa irregularities.

Mr Miskiw, who left London on December 17 and travelled to Warsaw via Vienna, appeared before a Polish court last Wednesday. The hearing is due to continue on Tuesday.

The British Embassy in Warsaw is being kept informed, and was represented at Wednesday's hearing. A foreign office spokesman confirmed that Mr Miskin was being held. "He is fit and well but naturally concerned," he said.

Mr Robert Edwards, editor of the SUNDAY MIRROR said, "The Polish authorities have detained Greg Miskow for 23 days. We hope they will recognise that he is simply a professional journalist seeking to report the truth, and regard his detention over Christmas and the New Year as punishment enough if the court does find he did transgress the visa regulations."

Mr Miskow's family lives in Leeds, and local MP Sir Keith Joseph said: "I have been keeping a very close watch on the situation and hope that Mr Miskow will be released as soon as possible."

CONDITIONS AT INTERNMENT CAMP DESCRIBED

PM111539 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Government Launches Appeal to Polish Emigres"]

[Excerpt] Some details have been learned about conditions of detention in Poland. This information was given by somebody who was recently released.

The 5,000 or so internees now have decent living conditions.

Some excesses were committed in the first night of martial law when, from midnight the militia came knocking at the doors of people who were still unaware of the proclamation of the State Council -- it was not published until 0600 hours. The latest reports reaching the families of the internees which, however, cannot be generalized, report adequate heating and food.

The isolation center of Bialoleka (about 40 km from Warsaw) where a large number of intellectuals and dissidents have been interned, comprises four wooden huts each containing of 400 beds. The internees, divided among rooms for nine persons, were welcomed on their arrival by a "polite" Army colonel who informed them of the rules and assured them that they were not "prisoners" and were not the subject of any legal proceedings.

Initially all communications among the occupants of the different huts had been banned but that ban was lifted following a protest to the internment center's commandant. The internees were visited by a Polish Red Cross representative.

The Bialoleka camp houses in particular dissident Adam Michnik, member of the Social Self-Defense Committee, Jan Litynski, members of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights like Andrzej Czuma, the son of Jacek Kuron, who was one of the founders of the Independent Students Association and Solidarity expert Bronislaw Geremek.

LE MATIN: RESISTANCE GROUPS CONTINUE TO FORM

PM111325 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Jan 82 p 9

[Unnamed LE MATIN envoy dispatch "In Gdansk, the Hesitant Start of Resistance"]

[Excerpts] Gdansk, 1000 hours in the morning of 2 January. A cold gray dawn shrouded the city. The streets were full of people, especially the main road which links Gdansk to Sopot and Gdynia and on which most of the stores are to be found. It was a dull -- the Eastern bloc countries have never excelled in colorful clother -- and sad crowd. There were no smiles on the drawn faces. Today, for the third week in succession, they are scarcely talking to each other, looking down at their feet as they walk, their shoulders hunched. The atmosphere is really gloomy.

Ryszard, however, looked fairly relaxed. He is tall, sports a bushy moustache and has just finished his studies. He has always belonged to an illegal students movement, even before the coup. At that time he was more or less tolerated by the authorities. Thus, he was able to learn the basic rules of clandestine existence and, since the police have never succeeded in identifying him, he has managed to escape the roundups. His parents did not: They were Solidarity members and were both interned in the night of 12/13 December -- the night of the decree. "The start of the night in which we have been living for 3 weeks...."

"You are now going to see people who are very important members of the 'conspiracy,'" he explained. We were in the suburbs of Gdansk, at the foot of a block of apartments which was as dull and gloomy as the others, built of big red bricks. A blue-painted staircase pervaded by strange smells made the building reminiscent of French low-rent accomodations in the fifties. It was important not to make any noise going up the stairs. The apartment we wanted was on the fourth floor. Five fast knocks followed by two slow knocks on the door. I gave Ryszard a terrible fright by nearly ringing the doorbell of the apartment opposite when trying to put on the light. The door was opened cautiously and a woman aged about 40 appeared in the half-open doorway. She recognized Ryszard and opened the door. The apartment was pleasantly dim, the curtains were drawn, the telephone was disconnected as a precaution, even though it was not working. A big tape recorded was also playing as a precaution. Penderecki (note) (a composer) was playing, which really did not make for a relaxed atmosphere. There were two men and a young girl in the lounge aside from the hostess. One of the men was a Solidarity National Commission member who had been on the run since the evening of 13 December. He was a young man, with a beard and blue eyes and had been hiding there for a few days. It was his third hideout. Since discussion was fairly difficult he finally decided to write a statement, which he would not sign because that is contrary to Solidarity's rules. And he gave me a last-minute recording of the Solidarity National Commission meeting on the night of 12/13 December which he had made himself. He even took care to hide it in a Polish tin after removing the tape from the cassette.

While he was doing that the others told me about the hesistant start of the resistance. The other man, who was also on the run and was a former member of a strike committee, confided: "It is true that the coup decapitated Solidarity. But the movement is far from dead. First, because everybody is against the military. And also because many ordinary members of the trade union are now prepared to take on new responsibilities."

For the time being the small isolated group, which must comprise around 20 people, merely produces information. "Government propaganda must be countered at all costs. The people switch off their television sets or radios when the news comes on. Nonetheless only the military can express their view." To do that [counter "government propaganda"] it was necessary to find a duplicating machine which the military had not seized during the night of the decree. It was also necessary to find paper. The pamphlets are not signed.

They mainly give some reports on prisoners, of whom there are a good thousand in Gdansk. "But above all they give back hope to the Polish Solidarity is not dead."

A second section of the group is concerned with distribution. "Usually," Ryszard explained, "we leave them in streetcars, where people pick them up. Another technique is to throw them into the street from the top of a building very quickly so as to avoid detection. They can also be posted on walls. It is dangerous in the street but it's alright in the halls of apartment blocks."

A third section is concerned with finances. In a country under martial law, where there are shortages of everything, where a bit of bacon costs Z1,000 on the black market, in other words 1/6 of the average monthly wage, people have to be fed. It is also necessary to pay surety for the few people the government releases, usually in exchange for Z2,000.

The Polish families also have to be helped. Collections are organized. On Friday Z15,000 were collected in a factory in Gdynia. And aid is being sought from foreign countries.

A fourth section is concerned with accommodation problems. People on the run need to hide. Therefore empty apartments -- there are few -- are counted, as are the apartments of friends, of which there are many more. Inquiries are even made outside the city, since checks are not always very effective. The group's intellectuals write rather more political texts and are starting to distribute news from abroad. This is very important for them: All Poles get their news from listening to the BBC, Radio Free Europe or Radio France International and their newscasts in Polish. Through this channel they hope to be able to reach everybody.

For the time being this group is feeling its way. Its members, who were taken by surprise and were brought together by chance, have not really managed to organize. There is no hierarchy; everybody knows each other. They all agree on one thing: The only possible kind of resistance is nonviolent. There is no question of lighting the powder keg. The National Commission member explained: "Ivan would certainly come to see what was happening." Ivan is, of course, the big neighbor, the USSR. "And that is out of the question. It would be even more terrible...."

Nonetheless, in other groups which are beginning to form, other more radical forms of action are being envisaged. That had been explained in another apartment by Jacek, a young 21-year-old-student. He said he was in contact with six smaller groups and said they were similar in structure to this one but had one more section -- a hit section. "At present we are not using arms. But we hid a few Monday morning before being forced to hand them over to the police as martial law requires. But we have already started some operations: breaking the windows of overenthusiastic collaborators or puncturing the tires of their automobiles, and two such people have even been beaten up." Of course, the weapons could not be seen and the information could not be checked. But he had frightened Ryszard with his fanatical expression and his murderous desires. "It is precisely that type of person the Russians need in order to be able to make a direct intervention. I do not think he is a provocateur, but he is likely to play into their hands...."

In the small apartment, which comprised two rooms full of books and posters, everybody had just frozen. Somebody had knocked at the door but not in the prescribed way. The only sound was Penderecki. The National Commission member looked ashen. Our hostess cleared the table, took the plates into the kitchen and opened the door. It was only a neighbor whom she trusted and who had come to borrow some crockery. It would soon be 1700 hours; it was time to go. It was already night, and at night the militia becomes nastier, and the streets belong to them until 2200 hours, when the curfew starts. "All the militants here are going to organize in the next few weeks," the National Commission member concluded.

"Nobody supports Jaruzelski and his clique. And it is not only the clandestine movements which will make this government think: The priests support us and they are extremely courageous, the workers are all on a veiled strike and the population, the workers are all on a veiled strike and the population, despite their state of shock, is prepared for any form of passive resistance. We want peace and work, nothing else." The others nodded gravely.

LE MONDE: SOLIDARITY AIDE VIEWS RUNUP TO COUP

PM081213 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Lodz Solidarity leadership presidium member Z. Kowalewski: "Solidarity on the Eve of the Coup, or the Struggle for Power" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] We are publishing below most of the article written by Mr Z. Kowalewski, a member of the Lodz regional Solidarity leadership presidium. Two days before the introduction of "martial law" he had left on a mission to France and is still here.

On the afternoon of 2 December of Lodz regional Solidarity Presidium held an extaordinary meeting. We were stunned by the news which had just reached us from the trade union's information service in Warsaw just before the Mazowsze regional leadership's telephone lines were cut. The police and army had launched an assault on the senior firemen's school and had evicted the striking students from it. The deputy chairman of the trade union's regional section had been arrested. Solidarity members were already on the alert in all the enterprises in our region.

Andrzej Slowik, chairman of the trade union for the region, was to leave for Warsaw 1 hour later to attend the National Commission Presidium meeting urgently called by Lech Walesa. We defined the stance he would have to uphold after rapidly assessing the situation throughout the country. There was only one conclusion: We had probably just plunged straight into a revolutionary crisis.

If it was really a head-on attack on the trade union by the authorities, we had to counter-attack. In Warsaw Slowik would therefore put forward a proposal for action by the trade union: An active strike combined with the formation of workers' guards. In the hours which followed the political tension tended to fall at national level. Nonetheless we reached the conclusion in the following days that the crisis already had a revolutionary character. We therefore maintained our plan of action, defining our concept of national accord at the same time. Deputy Chairman Jerzy Kropiwnicki -- a doctor of economics and one of the three intellectuals among the nine members of the Presidium -- put our position in writing.

For 2 months the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] leaders had been waging a campaign for the creation of a front of nationalaccord. The latter was to replace the national unity front -- an institution totally controlled by the ruling party which only existed at election time in order to put forward one list of candidates, thus solving the problem of the composition of the representative bodies. The concept of the front differed according to the PZPR leaders with whom you were dealing, which bore witness to differences of opinion among them, or even a factional struggle. But they were in agreement on one point: Avoiding any discussion on the content of a possible agreement. For them the main aim was to create the front; there would then be time to define the bases for accord among its various component forces. We had a feeling it was a trap. The aim was to deprive Solidarity of its autonomy and to tie its hands.

Our stance was, therefore, the following: No to the front, yes to accord. The content of the agreement was to be determined by three forces: the state government, the church, whose moral authority nobody doubts, and Solidarity, as the main social movement. The other forces would have to pledge to support the content of that agreement whose foundations could only be the ideas adopted by the Solidarity congress. The agreement should, in practical terms, relate to three points: the struggle against the crisis, the implementation of the economic reform and the creation of a self-managed republic.

For Free Elections

Kropinwnicki and I were to take part in a discussion on that question with PZPR representatives in a television program shown throughout the country. The PZPR Politburo -- we knew this from a semiofficial source -- had given its agreement to the debate, stressing that we should not withdraw from it. We were on the point of leaving for the studio when the Lodz television director general informed us by telephone that the program had been canceled since the PZPR refused to take part.

The previous day, 3 December, during the National Commission Presidium meeting in Radom, Lech Walesa and many other leaders, who were convinced, like we in Lodz, of the revolutionary nature of the situation, had for the first time raised the question of who should exercise power. Should it be a bureaucratic minority or the toiling masses? That question had already been starting to develop within the working class for several months, at the same time raising the fundamental problem of the Polish revolution. That was what the workers were telling us in enterprise meetings, demanding that we fight for free elections.

In the Solidarity regional leadership's view the most urgent problem was the struggle to supply the population. For several months the great industrial conurbation formed by the city of Lodz had been threatened by hunger. The system governing the supply of essential goods had collapsed more or less every 2 months since July -- the period when the famous hunger march by 30,000 women took place at the trade union's initiative. But we did not limit ourselves to protest actions. After examining the running of the distribution system we had become convinced that things were in a state of absolutely scandalous chaos. The provincial administration was incapable of determining the exact number of people who should have received ration cards. Cards were secretly distributed to people belonging to a group linked with the government apparatus. Nobody was controlling the destruction of ration cards after use; thus some of them had been put back into circulation. The result was that to obtain something in exchange for those cards you had to stand in line for a whole day and sometimes even for 2 or 3 days. For the workers in particular the situation was desperate.

In October the Lodz Solidarity leadership had demanded the decentralization of ration card printing for our region. The social tension and the threat of strikes breaking out were so great in the city that city hall obtained that authorization from central government. Ours was the only region in the country in which ration cards were then printed by Solidarity according to a system drawn up by us under the control of a joint commission comprising representatives of the trade union and city hall. The number of cards printed finally corresponded to the needs, which had been accurately calculated. We also controlled the distribution of the cards, which made it possible to put an end to privileges. And we won one more victory. The central government had refused Solidarity the right to control the distribution of essential goods, arguing that that was interference in the government's prerogatives. (As Mr Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, told Lech Walesa: "In this country the person who controls food distribution also has power.")

Now in our region we already had such control. The mayor of Lodz had authorized us to exercise it. Special teams of trade unionists controlled the situation in collection centers in rural districts, in the slaughterhouses, depots, wholesale and retail enterprises. The trade union had not been given permission to exercise control over state storage depots. But that did not prevent us from knowing exactly what type of goods they contained and in what quantities. We were thus able to give the mayor the facts which he said he himself did not know. Since there was a Solidarity presence everywhere, the authorities found it increasingly difficult to prevent us obtaining information about the state of the economic situation. Thanks to our activity supplies to the population had been improved and the lines had been reduced. We were already preparing a plan establishing control over industrial production in the region.
[Kowalewski ends]

Mr Kowalewski then demonstrated how his trade union demanded that the enterprises meet the needs of the peasants and then drew up a plan for energy distribution. He added:

The Lodz Solidarity trade union was the first in Poland to energetically support the idea of worker self-management as early as January 1981 and to put forward the slogan: Power to the Workers in the Enterprises.

We had supported the creation of regional committees to coordinate the workers councils -- they already existed in 26 regions -- and also the activity of the national federation of self-management bodies formed last October.

Freeze on Economic Reform

All the country's independent economists agreed that Poland would be incapable of overcoming the crisis without liquidating the system of bureaucratic centralization in the economy. That viewpoint was largely shared by the working class. The government had promised to implement the economic reform as of 1 January 1982, that had raised great hopes among the workers. But in November the government admitted that it was impossible to introduce a reform during 1982. Thus it abandoned its own plan, although it was already very limited. The government intended to have the Sejm pass a law on a provisional economic system. But the bill came under such attack that the government was not certain that it would be adopted. Thus, to everybody's surprise, the bill was immediately replaced by a decree on the subject from the Council of Ministers, without Solidarity being consulted. The old management system was to remain in force for the coming year and there was even to be increased centralization in some spheres. The distribution of all raw materials and important equipment for production remained the monopoly of a special organ in the state apparatus.

The government's decision produced great ferment and dissatisfaction in the factories. "We should start the economic reform ourselves without the authorities, and against them if necessary." That was an increasingly widespread view among the Lodz workers during enterprise meetings and at the regional meetings of members of the self-management movement. We in the trade union regional leadership were convinced that the only option open to the working class was an active strike. An active strike means taking over production under the control of strike committees according to a plan drawn up by the workers themselves and in keeping with social needs. Like the control of distribution, it was to make it possible, by revolutionary methods, to strip the central bureaucracy of economic power and to begin to implement the economic reform and collectivize the means of production. On 23 October the National Commission recommended that the whole trade union prepare for an active strike.

That threat caused panic within the state apparatus. First General Jaruzelski, then the PZPR organ TRYBUNA LUDU and finally Central Committee Secretary Olszowski took part in the campaign against the active strike tactics. They announced that the government would use all the means at its disposal to prevent it taking place. However, the strike call was becoming increasingly popular at grassroots level in the trade union. In the Lodz region an inquiry showed that 65 percent of the trade unionists -- more than 85 percent in some big enterprises -- were in favor of that form of struggle. Nonetheless some National Commission members and experts pronounced a negative judgment -- or at least had doubts. One of the leading experts went so far as to say that it was an idea emanating from leftist elements. The differences of opinion on this issue were very reminiscent of those Solidarity had experienced several months before on worker self-management.

On 9 Decmber six members of the Lodz Solidarity regional leadership Presidium held mass meetings with the workers from the 12 main enterprises in the city. Those meetings discussed the active strike, the formation of workers guards and measures to struggle against the sabotage of production. The vast majority of workers advocated the adoption of such forms of action.

The evening of the same day we met with Solidarity representatives from neighboring regions at a meeting held outside the regional leadership's offices because we feared the meeting would be bugged. We told them that our region would probably start an active strike on a very broad scale on 21 December and we asked them to support our action, primarily by ensuring supplies to the Lodz population. That was when I had my last discussion with Andrzej Slowik. He was to go to Gdansk that night and ask the trade union's national leadership for permission to organize an active strike in our region.

That man, a bus driver and leader of the Lodz strike in August 1980 and since then one of the most combative and radical of Solidarity's national leaders, had always shown a great ability to grasp his class' state of mind. Since I was due to leave on a 10-day trip to France the next day at the Presidium's request, I reminded him, when I left, that he was to supervise preparations for the active strike in my absence.

On the morning of 10 December, on the train to Warsaw, I noticed that the PZPR voivodship committee organ -- much more liberal than the party's central press -- had published my article taking issue with TRYBUNA LUDU regarding the active strike. In it I stated that Solidarity, in preparing for an active strike -- in other words in fighting so that everybody might have the right to eat, have clothes and heating -- and by struggling to safeguard the implement of labor, had a clear moral superiority over the government, which was incapable of doing anything but plan war against society.

In Lodz, we clearly saw that, since the crisis in the bureaucracy was growing worse, the only force on which it could rest was its own repression apparatus. The militarization of the government was obvious. Nonetheless we trusted in the masses' struggle to oppose that process. In March, Solidarity was very well prepared for a general strike throughout the country. The government was, therefore, faced with a choice: being overthrown or persuading the trade union leaders to reach a compromise. In December the government was prepared to go to war against society -- it had been planning it for at least 10 months -- but it knew that its surest card was surprise. The aim was to prevent Solidarity preparing for a general strike. In a region like Lodz, determined to launch an active strike, Solidarity was capable of choosing the ground and time for the confrontation with the government. The 13 December events showed that the bureaucracy was sufficiently afraid of such an eventuality to forestall it.

ANTI-SEMITIC LEAFLETS SENT TO WARSAW FROM SWEDEN

LD310046 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Since the military regime took over power in Poland there has been talk of anti-Semitic propaganda, and Solidarity has been accused of being behind it. Now the Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, who caught Adolf Eichmann and others, has alerted the Swedish authorities that these anti-Jewish leaflets which are being spread in Poland are printed in Sweden, and Wiesenthal says that he knows who has written the leaflets, too.

[Begin Wiesenthal recording, in English] I have given a few examples of this propaganda and also photos of the envelopes [words indistinct] stamps from the [word indistinct] from Warsaw (?and asks) [word indistinct] the Swedish authorities must do something to stop this anti-Semitic propaganda. [end recording]

Simon Wiesenthal said that he knows who has written and printed the anti-Jewish leaflets now being spread in great numbers in Poland. It is a person in greater Stockholm who is known for spreading Nazi material. If one phones his number an automatic telephone answering machine will answer urging one to send money to obtain information from him.

Simon Wiesenthal is now wondering who is paying for the leaflets and how they can reach Gdansk and Warsaw, where they are spread to the rest of Poland. For that reason he has turned to the Swedish embassy in Vienna and asked them to see to it that the Swedish authorities stop the propaganda, of which he has sent evidence. It must be done according to Swedish law, Wiesenthal says. The Foreign Ministry in Stockholm is now waiting for the material from Vienna, and it views seriously the information, says Press Chief Magnus Faxen.

[Begin Faxen recording] First, we shall study this material as soon as we get access to it. If it is of the nature that is maintained in Vienna, the most likely thing is that it will be handed over to the police for examination and possible preparation for charges. [end recording]

SHEHU SUICIDE SPARKS CONTINUED SPECULATION

LD111740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- TANJUG correspondents in a number of countries report the foreign press, observers and authoritative analysts as growing increasingly convinced that Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu was killed, I.E., that he was victim of sharp conflicts and accountings in the top leadership of the country.

This comes as a denial of Tirana's official statement that Shehu, for decades the closest collaborator of Enver Hoxha, "committed suicide" on December 18 last year.

Member of the Central Committee of the organization of Northern Epirotes, Sikratitis told TANJUG's correspondent in Athens that the organization had received the news that the Albanian leader, Enver Hoxha, was assassinated together with about a score of other leading figures of Albanian political life.

The news has not been confirmed and more detailed reports are being sought on various sides on the development of the political situation in Albania, which Sokratitis claims to be very serious after Shehu's suicide.

The Italian daily LA STAMPA notes today that "suicide was committed over Shehu", adding that he probably is "a scapegoat for the country's plight." His portraits have disappeared from public places and his books from bookshops and libraries, the paper says.

Parallel with this, Shehu's wife Fiqreta, member of the Central Committee and director of the Higher Party School, is understood to have been arrested, and mass arrests of Shehu's adherents, friends, relatives and fellow tribesmen are also rumoured. The fate of Fecor Shehu, the minister of the interior and the killed prime minister's nephew, and Kadro Hasbiu, the minister of national defence and Shehu's son-in-law, is unknown.

Writing on yesterday's 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania, ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the Albanian society is "sound" [as received], that people "feel sure" and that Albania "has the most progressive system in the world". As another in the constant series of purges in Albania is starting, the situation in the country-according to the paper "is now more solid than ever" and "there is no power that can shake and threaten socialism in Albania".

Analysts watching the developments in Albania have noticed that the article cited Enver Hoxha more scantily than usual. Noticed in particular was the fact that Hoxha's name was not accompanied by exalted and euphoric epithets, as had been the usual practice so far.

ZERI I POPULLIT pointed out yesterday that "no fabrications or insinuations can stain the revolutionary policy" of Albania. In any case, a foreign observer noted, the period of unity in the Albanian leadership, brought about by Hoxha by mass purges in the early seventies, has now come to an end.

KOMUNIST COMMENT ON NATURE OF POLISH CRISES

LD111358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) press organ KOMUNIST in its latest issue writes that it is unconvincing when the nature of the crisis in Poland is presented "as a conflict between Solidarity and the Polish United Workers' Party;" that is, as "a conflict between counter-revolution and revolution."

In the KOMUNIST article "Remembering Yalta", Dr Gavro Altman writes that "Although there were for sure also opponents of socialism in Solidarity and round it, it is certain that millions of Solidarity members were not this. Contrary to some (?conceptions), the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) was not the authority but an instrument of authority. The 'authority' comprised the PUWP leadership fused with the state leadership."

The author of the article in KOMUNIST writes that the Polish United Workers' Party, "divided into a party of change and a party of order", "yielded place to the only remaining instrument of authority -- the army" and that it is yet to be shown "whether the army can be a party of renewal."

Dr Gavro Altman recalls that "in Yalta in 1945, Poland was discussed more extensively than any other country" [words indistinct] that "after World War Two the inner spheres of influence solidified into military-political blocs."

"Poland is a part of the European reality tailored in this way, a reality which has fortunately and thanks primarily to non-alignment, not become global. Italian (?communists) are right when they explain the successive and dramatic crises in East European countries with, among other things, the bloc's closed and hierarchical structure. This is, however, the framework within which, at least for the present, the crises must also be solved.

Particularly necessary to stress today [words indistinct] was hammered together by all participants in the Yalta agreement, KOMUNIST writes.

"The very act of the proclamation of martial law and setting up of a military regime in Poland," the KOMUNIST article sets out, indicates where the limits of tolerance lie in the existing conditions. This is also why the prospects for implementing the far-reaching changes programmed following August 1980 have in these conditions become uncertain, to say the least."

KOMUNIST writes that in the bloc division "the uniformity of the social model of member-states is considered a condition of unity, which is why a possible modification of the model can be proclaimed a danger to unity." The LCY press organ adds that the limitation of choice cannot be ascribed only to one bloc since the blocs are, by their very nature, in great measure based on "ideological and systemic exclusiveness." The exclusiveness is to ensure unity and homogeneity, two terms which are in this case the synonyms of the (?alienation) of the interests of the largest powers."

"We in Yugoslavia long ago grasped the relations between the spheres of influence and the freedom of national choice. It is natural that we [words indistinct] all efforts leading to the weakening of the former and the strengthening of the latter fact."

STAMBOLIC-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO IRAQ

Ties With Iraq Reviewed

AU092039 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has received Vid Knezevic, our ambassador in Baghdad. They discussed the fruitful bilateral cooperation, particularly in light of tomorrow's visit by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to Iraq. Here is a talk about this visit by Dragan Colovic:

Yugoslav-Iraqi relations and cooperation are developing very successfully both in political as well as in the economic and other fields. Economic relations, which show a constant upward trend, occupy a special place in the development of Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation. Commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Iraq is constantly increasing and the participation of Yugoslav economic organizations in implementing Iraq's economic development plans is increasingly growing. Iraq is not our most important economic partner among the nonaligned and other developing countries and takes fifth place among all our trade partners.

As far as our investment cooperation with other countries is concerned, Iraq takes first place in this respect. The value of the construction of capital projects in Iraq totals some $5 billion. A large number of Yugoslav economic organizations and workers are working on constructing large economic projects in Iraq. Despite the particular situation in that country resulting from the armed conflict with Iran, work on constructing these projects is preceeding without any great problems.

Naturally, our country is concerned over the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and would like this conflict to end as soon as possible with respect for the principle of nonalignment and for the UN Charter.

It is reasonable to expect that, among other things, the problem of activating the peace activities of the nonaligned countries, the organization of Islamic countries and the United Nations aimed at achieving a ceasefire and at finding a peaceful solution will also be raised in the talks between Petar Stambolic and Saddam Husayn. Moreover, since the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries should be held in Baghdad in September, it is necessary for all nonaligned countries to work jointly so that this summit meeting will succeed.

Other topics linked with the deterioration of the military, political and economic situation in the world will also be discussed in the Yugoslav-Iraqi talks. In this connection, crisis hotbeds will be discussed, while the center of attention in the talks on this topic will understandably be the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region. Just as in all past Yugoslav-Iraqi talks, a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis will be discussed. This solution implies the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination, the establishment of their own state and the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland, which together form the essence of the Middle East problem.

Stambolic Leaves for Iraq

LD101352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, left today on an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Iraq. Accompanying Stambolic are Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Svone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Gen Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities.

At the airport in Surcin Stambolic was seen off by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and a number of other highranking officials from the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The Iraqi charge d'affaires was also present at the departure.

Talks Held in Baghdad

LD112242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, who are in the party of the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, which is currently on a visit to Baghdad, had separate talks this afternoon with their opposite numbers in the Iraqi Government.

During Vrhovec's meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, views were exchanged on the role of nonaligned countries in the resolution of complex economic and political questions. In this connection, reference was made to the preparations for the seventh meeting of nonaligned heads of state and government in Baghdad in September this year. Josip Vrhovec was briefed on the preparations which Iraq is making for this meeting. The events in the Middle East and the Near East and the aggressive acts and conduct of Israel in that region were also discussed. Vrhovec briefed Hammadi about disarmament questions, the situation in Europe and the CSCE proceedings.

The conversation between Zvone Dragan and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali was devoted to bilateral economic relations, which were assessed as very successful. It was especially stressed that the growth of commodity exchange continued last year and that Yugoslav exports had exceeded the $500 million mark. The size of the increase is indicated by the fact that in 1980 Yugoslavia exported $280 million worth of goods to Iraq. Investment cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation and other aspects of economic links were also assessed very favorably.

Both sides noted that the visit by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, will contribute to further consolidation of bilateral cooperation on the political and economic planes, provide fresh incentives and intensify all-round friendly relations between the two countries. Reference was also made to the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation which will be held in Belgrade in the beginning of March.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS ECONOMIC CHANGES

LD082332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council held a session today (chaired by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council) at which it was briefed on the course of activities and preparations for changes and additions to the social plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1981-1985, which primarily concerns a narrowing down of development priorities and bringing these priorities in line with society's material possibilities. The council asked the Federal Institute of Social Planning to prepare the appropriate decisions for the next session.

The Federal Executive Council decided to abolish the free export of medicines, detergents, raw materials for their production, and paper toiletries. The export of these products will in the future have to be authorized by appropriate organs. This should contribute to a more stable domestic market supply of these products.

The Federal Executive Council noted that this measure is temporary and will be in force only until self-managing agreements and accords are concluded within the framework of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, thus creating conditions needed to ensure, on a self-managing basis, more normal market supplies of medicines, detergents, raw materials for their production, and paper toiletry products.

In addition to the aid which Yugoslav humanitarian organizations are extending to the People's Republic of Poland, the Federal Executive Council passed a decision to send, in order to improve food supplies, SFRY food aid valued at 427,805,000 dinars. The council at the same time asked the appropriate federal organs to carry out this decision as quickly as possible.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed other questions within its sphere of competence.

Changes Adopted 11 Jan

LD112310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (government) today adopted a proposal on amendments to the socio-economic development plan for the 1981-1985 period.

Under the proposal the medium-term development plans of socio-political communities and self-management organizations and communities will be adjusted to the actual developmental possibilities. The proposal suggests a new, narrower selection of development priorities for the activities of the common national interest. The economic development has been directed to the expansion of export and the creation of conditions for a broader inclusion of the economy into the international division of labour.

The need for amendments in Yugoslavia's socio-economic development plan results from the latest appraisal of overall developmental possibilities in the 1981-1985 period.

The latest assessment of the economic trends in Yugoslavia last year and the possibilities for development this year show that prospects are less favourable than was earlier predicted, balance of payments difficulties have increased because of increased financial liabilities towards foreign countries.

The amendments to Yugoslavia's socio-economic development plan for the 1981-1985 period will be made under the same procedure in which the plan was adopted. The Federal Executive Council will send the proposal on amendments to the executive councils of the republics and provinces. Their proposals will then be submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

FEC'S FIRA MEETS WITH ISLAMIC LEADER HADZIABIC

LD111636 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- Relations between the Yugoslav Government and the Islamic religious community are good and develop in harmony with the Constitution and law.

The above evaluation was made in a talk between Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council (FEC) and chairman of the government Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, and Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Naim ef Hadziabdic head of the Islamic religious community, here today.

Relations develop without obstacles, it was also evaluated. Both sides expressed their wishes and readiness to promote cooperation.

SERBIAN LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATION EXPELS MEMBERS

AU081544 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] At its session today the communal conference of the League of Communists of Presevo discussed the political-security situation in the commune.

Both in the introductory speech by Durgut Krasnici, president of the communal conference of the League of Communists, and in the discussion it was said that 11 members were expelled from the ranks of the League of Communists, 20 members were given the last warning before expulsion, 17 members were given a public warning and 8 members were given a warning, while 14 members were struck from the list of members.

It was pointed out that activities aimed at unmasking the hostile forces will continue to be carried out. The political-security situation is favorable, but it continues to be complex. The task of all communists and the working people and citizens of Presevo is, it was stressed, to wage a struggle against all kinds of nationalism.

PRISTINA LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS ADOPTS ACTION PLAN

AU111954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The communal committee of the League of Communists of Pristina today adopted a plan of activities in implementing the tasks posed by the political platform for action of the LCY in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The committee concluded that, for the sake of more efficient and faster activities, this document which details the most important obligations of the League of Communists will not be discussed at a communal conference, but that the membership will be acquainted with it in detail as soon as possible, work out the positions and the political platform of Kosovo and at the same time take measures to implement them.

Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

It was stressed that the assessments and positions of the political platform on Kosovo are clear and unambiguous, and it was warned that in the forthcoming political action of acquainting oneself with this historic document, one should not permit it to be interpreted in different ways and to be watered down. Particularly it must not be allowed that the solving of vital problems on which the further development of self-management, brotherhood, unity, togetherness and prospects of the peoples and nationalities in the province depend should be delayed or left for some future time under the pretext of its long-term nature.

The elaboration of the political platform must be accompanied in all the basic party organizations with an essential change of the situation and the attitude of the communists toward tasks. This is an opportunity, as was said, to create a more pugnatious organization of the League of Communists, to strengthen communist determination in implementing tasks and to make a break with indecisiveness, vacillation and opportunism present in many basic organizations and among the party membership. Above all this is necessary because the counterrevolutionary forces, which precisely in Pristina have a large stronghold, continue to operate.

KOSOVO PREPARES FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

AU102024 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Muharrem Baci commentary on political activity in Kosovo in preparation for the elections of delegates to assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-management communities]

[Summary] The forthcoming elections have a special importance. They are being prepared at a time when all the progressive forces in Kosovo led by the League of Communists in Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia are engaged in implementing the LCY Central Committee political platform for action in the development of social self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The implementation of this important document should be at the center of all our political activities in the forthcoming period, so that full stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in Kosovo can be achieved as soon as possible.

Ideopolitical activity should continue to be carried out in the struggle against the hostile forces which act from the positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism, and all other hostile forces. Although the hostile activity has been limited, it continues to be manifested in various forms. The fact that we are in the middle of preparations for the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists, League of Trade Unions, Socialist Youth Alliance and others, requires that each worker be engaged in fulfilling his social duties. The organized socialist forces led by the League of Communists should be fully engaged in activity to achieve political stability among the citizens and workers in preparations for the elections. The elections will be a strong manifestation of the determination of our self-management society.

We should also be concerned with economic stability, and further consolidation of self-management, brotherhood and equality among our peoples. Great care should be taken in electing delegates who have proved themselves in their daily work as resolute fighters for brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, and the independent and non-aligned policy of our country. The success of our general social activity depends on the organized sociopolitical forces level of activity and organization.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES MONTENEGRO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD082210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Titograd, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- Following a 3-day visit to Montenegro, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was acquainted more fully with the socioeconomic situation in this republic at the Montenegro Executive Council last night. Montenegro's economy is being confronted with a number of major problems.

Montenegro's economy is particularly affected by high debts. Up to 1985 the republic must pay back 28 billion dinars, which is equal to 1 year's social product.

Economic stabilization in Montenegro, as was stressed by Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council, depends to a great extent on solving the problems of indebtedness in the republican economy.

Accepting the assessment that the resolution of the balance of payments deficit in Montenegro is a very major problem, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that in the current situation the most important question is: What are Montenegro's real possibilities for increasing exports of goods and services? Emphasizing that the potential for export is greater than envisaged, Djuranovic said that in all work collectives and every municipality all forces should be mobilized and all internal reserves [words indistinct]. On this, he stressed that internal reserves in work organizations are quite large [words indistinct].

Speaking on the need for considerably more productive work and better quality production and business activity as a whole, the Federal Executive Council president warned in this context that the struggle for the material stimulation of real results of work is gaining increasing significance in the system of stimulative measures for greater growth in industrial production and the realization of the economic stabilization policy.

Noting that some results have been attained in achieving a reduction in general and joint consumption, Djuranovic said however, that even the current level of these aspects of consumption is too high and exerts great pressure on the economy. These reserves, according to Djuranovic, also exist in administration, federal, republican, municipal and that of federal interest communities, and also in administration which is developing increasingly in organizations of associated labor.

Presenting his impressions gained during visits to several Montenegrin municipalities and economic organizations in them, the Federal Executive Council president stressed that there is a feeling of responsibility for increasing exports, but that the attitude is still not in accordance with the export needs of Montenegro and the country generally. In his words, it is also correct to adopt an orientation to seek solutions for development and economic problems increasingly through business and income-based linking between major organizations of associated labor in the country. In the consciousness of people, Djuranovic said, the seams of the idea of autarchic development of the economy are gradually bursting.

Veselin Djuranovic referred in particular to the development of (?agriculture) in Montenegro, underscoring that one of the vital issues for this republic is how to resolve the deficit in basic food article. The current orientation of the development of agriculture is good, but the general development concept needs to be spelled out and its realization needs to be worked on more quickly. We should not underestimate the development of agriculture in hilly regions, Veselin Djuranovic warned.

The credit and monetary policy in the country will not adapt to some new situations but will be subjected to the tasks of the economic stabilization policy. We should not cherish any illusions that there will be vacillation in implementing the economic measures envisaged, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic said in conversation with members of the Montenegro Executive Council.

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS ACTIVE IN BAR, MONTENEGRO

AU111656 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 82 p 7

[B.M. report]

[Text] Bar, 7 Jan -- For the first time at a meeting -- this happened during the talks between sociopolitical workers of the Bar commune and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council -- it was heard that Albanian nationalists and irredentists were also active in Bar commune. Slogans exalting Enver Hoxha's Albania appeared in certain parts of the Bar commune. Undoubtedly, this problem will soon be discussed at meetings of all sociopolitical organizations.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PLAN, BUDGET FOR 1982

AU102028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 81 p 5

[M. Pribic report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 25 Dec -- The delegates of the three chambers of the Croatian Assembly, at their separate sessions, today adopted the resolution on socioeconomic development, estimates of common and public expenditure and the budget for 1982. "Before the separate sessions were held, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the delegates of all the chambers about the current international political situation."

"The resolution on socioeconomic development, whose basis is the stabilization of economic currents, envisages a growth of the social product at a rate of 25 percent, industrial production at a rate of 4.5 percent, agriculture 4 percent, employment 2 percent, overall exports 8.5 percent and exports to the convertible currencies area 12 percent.

"Next year, 171 million dinars will be provided for meeting common and public needs, and the budget of the Socialist Republic of Croatia will amount to 38.2 billion dinars."

One quarter of the foreign exchange earnings of Croatia next year will be used for foreign debt servicing. If one includes the funds necessary for essential imports, 40 percent of the foreign exchange earnings of the republic are spoken for.

The effects of the measures to stimulate exports were favorably assessed. Next year, $184 million will be available for importing production materials. Credits will be granted to work organizations so that they may increase their exports.

MACEDONIA ADOPTS PLAN, BUDGET FOR 1982

AU102031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Dec 81 p 4

[Slobodan Paskovski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 28 Dec -- At their session today, delegates of the Macedonian Assembly adopted the draft of a law on the Executive Council of Macedonia which defines more precisely the council's functions, powers and responsibility.

Plan and Budget

A very rich discussion was conducted at separate sessions of the chambers, which adopted the proposed resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan of Macedonia in the coming year and the proposed republican budget.

The essence of the resolution is a striving to implement all the tasks and aims of economic stabilization through developing further socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and consistently implementing the constitution, the associated labor law and other important documents. The necessary amendments to several laws regulating the system will ensure that the economic system and the economic policy measures function more efficiently. It is planned that in 1982, exports are to grow at a rate of 9 percent overall and about 11.5 percent to the convertible currencies area. Commodity-money relations will be better harmonized, inflation will be reduced and a further growth of production of goods and services will be ensured. The increase of the social product will be between 2.5 and 3 percent in real terms, and in industry between 4 and 5 percent. Agricultural production should increase at a rate of 3.5 percent. The number of employed in the republic next year will be increased about 2 percent.

According to the proposal that was adopted, the republican budget for 1982 will amount to 10.5 billion dinars.

AVANTI! INTERVIEWS LCY'S ALEKSANDAR GRLICKOV

PM071541 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 20-21 Dec 81 p XI (Current Affairs and Culture supplement)

[Piero Eleuteri 19 December interview in Belgrade with League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidium member Aleksandar Grlickov: "From Stance of Difficult Equidistance Yugoslavia Proposes Peace Policy for World"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Dec -- [Question] Nonalignment is experiencing a major crisis, not only in its leadership but also in its policy. The North-South dialogue has not yet produced any appreciable results, and after Cancun there are no foreseeable opportunities for a specific initiatives. The Middle East crisis has reached a dangerous turning point. Hotbeds of tension hitherto merely dampened persist and are multiplying in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The entire possibility of active neutralism and of the struggle for cooperation in which Yugoslavia has been involved seems to be in jeopardy. Can the movement recover and, if so, on what bases?

[Answer] Our analysis of world developments leads us to different conclusions from the ones contained in your question.

It is true that several nonaligned countries are exposed to pressures that are part of a broader global struggle among the major powers and the blocs and among more restricted regional aggressive ruling forces. The policy of interventionism has led to the multiplication of crises. Such a policy on the part of the major powers has brought them no advantages in this contest.

On the contrary, it has caused multifarious damage. The intensity of the struggle of the Palestinian people and of Namibia has increased, so that a positive evolution is taking place in the world in favor of the solution of these problems in line with the satisfaction of inalienable national rights to freedom and independence. The peoples of Central America, the Caribbean, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Cyprus resolutely reject foreign interventions and interference. Their struggle enjoys the full support worldwide of the nonaligned countries and of the United Nations. The UN General Assembly has just adopted resolutions on the majority of these problems in which this spirit is undoubtedly confirmed. The vehicle for this resistance to the policy of intervention and interference is none other than nonalignement, which is growing stronger everywhere.

In Europe the group of nonaligned and neutral countries has become the vehicle for the struggle for the Helsinki principles. In Asia the ASEAN countries are the vehicle for nonaligned action for a political solution of the crisis in and around Kampuchea. The group of Islamic nonaligned countries submitted to the UN General Assembly a resolution on Afghanistan which gained over 100 votes. The OAU is now seeking a solution to the crisis affecting Chad and the Western Sahara and is the vehicle for the nonaligned countries' action with regard to Namibia. Despite their differences, the nonaligned Arab countries constitute the foundation of the struggle for the solution of the Middle East crisis. Through their own initiatives the regional groups of nonaligned countries impart dynamism to the activity of the worldwide movement. A new form of mobilizing world public opinion is taking place, on the basis of nonalignment, which is successfully integrating with the movement's efforts worldwide. The Nonaligned Movement brought to Cancun its own action for promoting global negotiations with a view to establishing a new international economic order. There are no alternatives. This is a time for collective responsibility, and every nation must make its own contribution to seeking the necessary solutions. This is one reason why the issue of the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement has changed in substance from the time of the historic promoters of the nonaligned policy and movement. With their vision they laid down the principles and objectives of the aspirations of the Nonaligned Movement and of the international community. Since the movement has 97 members, the charisma of a group of leaders is not enough to achieve these objective principles: This requires decisions by entire peoples for a new philosophy of world relations.

Of course, I do not mean to deny the existence of contradictions among the nonaligned countries, which are caused by outside interference but which are also independent of that and have their own objective dynamic. But this is not an element of crisis, and if it were so it would be an essential part of the positive evolutions of crises involving all the world's political and politicomilitary blocs.

[Question] The tension between the superpowers is making Yugoslavia's position of equidistance more difficult. But it is also true that the debate that has developed in connection with the topics of arms limitation in Europe opens up new possibilities of development for a peace policy. Do you agree with the simultaneous zero option advocated by the West European governments in connection with missiles in both the Eastern bloc and the West?

[Answer] Let me first make this clear: One cannot attribute to Yugoslav policy in general, and therefore also to Yugoslav disarmament policy, the adoption of an equidistant stance, as you put it. If and when Yugoslavia adopts such a stance it will not be the result of a policy of equidistance from both sides but a reaction to the specific substance, value and significance of the proposals or action of that moment, irrespective of their author.

With regard to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, I would like above all to stress that it is an encouraging step, as long as it is confirmed as the start of a broader opening up of the process of the resumption of detente and disarmament, especially in Europe. As you will be aware, there are several versions of the zero option. Unfortunately, the publicity given to the various versions of the zero option relates to unilateral interests. I believe that if the political will exists there can be no serious difficulties in establishing the real size of the existing nuclear arsenal and in achieving its reduction by both sides. The real zero option would be not only the total elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons but also the total denuclearization of Europe.

This presupposes also the elimination of short-range nuclear weapons, which are much more numerous and no less dangerous than medium-range weapons.

[Question] Should the Soviets make the first move, that is, the dismantling of the SS missiles, or should the Europeans make it, by canceling the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles?

[Answer] From the viewpoint of European security I believe that both sides' missiles constitute an equally dangerous factor. It is irrelevant which side started first. The ideal formula would undoubtedly be the simultaneous and immediate dismantling of missiles by both sides. However, we make a very positive assessment of the Soviet Union's express willingness to be the first to reduce some of its SS-20 missiles as a sign of good will, albeit as a precondition.

[Question] So is it in fact possible to make war on war now?

[Answer] Definitely. The forces of peace are now stronger than the forces of war.

[Question] To be specific, in Central America, for instance, how is it possible to avoid the conflict that is taking shape in El Salvador, which could also threaten Nicaragua's young revolution?

[Answer] We are watching with concern the exacerbation of the situation in the Central American and Caribbean region. On several occasions we have expressed our positions on the situation, which has come about largely as a result of external and internal events connected with El Salvador and Nicaragua. We believe that nobody has the right to interfere in another country's internal affairs and that all peoples have the inalienable right to decide for themselves the paths for their own development.

[Question] Following the Greek socialists' victory, is the path of denuclearization feasible in the Balkans, as Hungary's [as published] Zhivkov seems to maintain?

[Answer] In line with its own policy of nonalignment, the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia has always believed that areas of peace, as well as broader areas without nuclear weapons and free from threats of recourse to nuclear weapons, must play a major role in strengthening international security and world peace. The complete security of the Balkans is closely linked with the security of the Mediterranean and Europe as a whole. It is well known that we Yugoslavs are committed to general disarmament -- both nuclear and conventional. In this context a broad peace zone in our area, to which we are committed and which we regard as a specific process, implies full and equitable mutual observance of the principle of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and peaceful coexistence. Such a zone would have to be free from nuclear weapons, from the recourse to such weapons against countries within the zone and also from the recourse to any other kind of force.

[Question] Since the Osimo Treaty was signed Italian-Yugoslav relations have been regarded as an example of cooperation between countries with differing systems. What can be done to turn them into something more -- a reference point on which slowly to build different orders on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation?

[Answer] Yes, this is true. But it must be said that even before Osimo our relations were at an enviable level and that it was precisely this previous basis of advanced cooperation that gave us the opportunity to reach the Osimo accords. These accords imparted a new quality to Italian-Yugoslav relations, opened up new prospects and confirmed the value of the policy of good-neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence, demonstrating that in interstate relations there are no indissoluble problems if the good will to resolve them exists. This is the policy that Yugoslavia pursues in its relations with all neighboring countries.

I consider particularly significant the fact that since Osimo both Yugoslavia and Italy have actively shown that they are willing to develop mutual cooperation in the spirit of Osimo. And this is why Italian-Yugoslav relations are rightly cited as an example of cooperation between countries with differing sociopolitical systems. This is something very important nowadays, especially if you bear in mind that the Osimo agreements are probably the only specific contribution to the real implementation of the Helsinki document on cooperation and security in Europe.

I would now like to point out that, as is known, many of the joint committees deriving from the Osimo agreement have successfully completed their work. We are steadfastly convinced -- and I believe that this was also confirmed by Minister Colombo's recent visit and his talks in Yugoslavia -- that both Yugoslavia and Italy have enough political determination to achieve satisfactory solutions to the issues on which they are still negotiating: the defense and regulation of the status of the minorities in both countries, compensation, the restitution of cultural assets, the construction of the industrial zone, the promotion of cooperation between bordering areas and so forth.

With regard to the second part of your question, I can say that in the field of economic cooperation, as in other fields, we want to seek opportunities for improved and long-term forms of economic cooperation, particularly industrial cooperation, which would contribute to the overall intensification and stability of relations. I believe that in this regard we have already had some positive experiences. The Osimo agreements, with the industrial zone and the protocol on economic cooperation, constitute an incentive in this direction.

Moreover our contacts on the political plane are highly developed and sufficiently intensive and have a very specific substance. In this context we hope soon to be able to welcome PSI [Italian Socialist Party] Secretary Craxi to Yugoslavia.

[Question] The agreement with the EEC has opened up new prospects, but as yet they seem insufficient to alleviate Yugoslavia's economic crisis.

[Answer] The cooperation agreement between the SFRY and the EEC signed in 1980 has yet to be ratified. Its commercial and financial part, however, became effective 1 July 1980 in the form of the so-called "transitional agreement."

The difficulties with the Ten emerged in connection with the conclusion of the protocol on the adaptation of the Yugoslav-EEC agreement to the situation created by Greece's entry into the EEC. The Ten were unable to agree on a joint platform for negotiations with Yugoslavia in this regard (because of the restrictive stance of some EEC members), despite their commitment to do so. This caused a stalemate in overall cooperation, while beef exports to Greece were suspended completely, even though in 1980 they accounted for 80 percent of the total value of Yugoslav exports to that country. The situation that has come about -- through no fault of Yugoslavia's -- has influenced both the stalemate that has occurred in joint commercial cooperation and the creation of an atmosphere of some uncertainty.

Attempts have recently been made to resolve these problems in a manner satisfactory for both sides. We hope to be able to reach such a solution in the near future. Be that as it may, I would like to stress that in resolving the open issues with the EEC we have always met with understanding and support from Italy.

[Question] And within the Eastern bloc, are relations with CEMA growing continuously?

[Answer] The Yugoslav economy's cooperation with CEMA, is, as you yourself have said, in continuous growth. Obviously, as a result of various factors, including our relations with the EEC, which we mentioned earlier, the distribution of our foreign trade is not as it should be, or in line with the Yugoslav economy's requirements. If the necessary conditions are created, we believe that we can carry out a redistribution that will correspond to the structures and technological foundations of the Yugoslav economy.

[Question] Enver Hoxha accuses you of repressing the Albanian population in Kosovo. Of course, Pristina has special problems, how do you intend to tackle them without causing a crisis in the very philosophy on which the federation is based?

[Answer] I am surprised that you have asked such a question when Albania has openly announced at the highest level a policy of interference in the Republic of Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Your question surprises me all the more because it is a case of an open policy of threats against territorial integrity, against sovereignty and against borders in Europe, following the peace treaties and the Helsinki document and in a situation in which an adventurist policy of this nature could have disastrous consequences for Europe and on a broader scale.

To answer your question in more detail: Internal economic problems have nothing to do with this at all. We do not want to give any privileges within our economic system to those who aim to destroy this system and endanger Yugoslavia's security. The Yugoslav Federation is a community of six independent states that united voluntarily and formed a joint state. This is no administrative division. I stress this because I have the impression that this is not properly understood in certain international circles, and hence the question: Why not give a republic to the people of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo? This province is a constituent element of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and at the same time of the federation. We are seeking solutions to Kosovo's problems on the basis of the existing constitution and through a more rapid solution of that province's economic and social problems within observance of the principles of the brotherhood, unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities living in the SFRY. Nobody will be allowed to interfere in our internal affairs.

[Question] Do the clergy of wealthy Croatia aspire to play a role similar to that of the church in Poland or do they simply want to prepare to redefine relations with a view to possible changes in the post-Tito period?

[Answer] I believe that this is clear. This has been stated many times in our country, and it is well known that the church in Poland is not the same as the church in Yugoslavia. The historical roots, behavior and heritage of the church in Poland and Yugoslavia are different. Whereas the Polish church has also been the protector of the people's interests, the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia has, except for a few individuals, been on the side of our people's enemies. The people's liberation war in Yugoslavia is a sufficient and not very remote example of this. This must not be disregarded by saying that it is necessary to look at the present, not at the past. It is not such a remote past and furthermore, it is a past from which the reality of the self-managed Socialist Yugoslavia emerged.

Changes after Tito: This is an issue that has been much discussed abroad. But it is obvious -- and I believe that even the most incredulous are convinced of it -- that Yugoslavia steadfastly maintains Tito's stances and that it continues resolutely along the path outlined during his life.

The position of the church and of the religious communities is precisely defined by the Constitution and other Yugoslav laws in this connection. The position of the Catholic Church, with its duties toward and ties with the Catholic hierarchy, were regulated by the protocol between the SFRY and the Holy See in 1966. I believe that it is entirely clear that religious communities in Yugoslavia can conduct their religious activity freely. To presume any more -- especially in the case of the Catholic Church -- means to presume a privileged position. Do not forget that Yugoslavia is a multinational community and a community of many religions whose equality of rights is one of the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia. Furthermore, the activity of religious communities having political ambitions -- especially if based on certain negative and obsolete antipopular historical aspects, such as the activity of some representatives of the Croatian Catholic Church -- constitutes not only an illegal activity in Yugoslavia but also an activity against its international position, inasmuch as, I repeat, such activity is contrary to the provisions of the protocol governing the place of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia signed between the Yugoslav Republic and the Holy See.